

GROUP CLIVINIDÆ.

In this group the shape of the ligula is normal, that is to say, it is not concave, and the paraglossæ are partly separated, and sometimes very divergent from the ligula which is more or less slender; the head has a very well-defined lamina on each side from the eye to the angle of the epistoma; the eyes are prominent (*Reicheia* excepted) and reach nearer to the epistoma; the first joint of the antennæ is not so long as in the *Scaritidæ*, the other joints are more moniliform; the head has two supra-orbital setæ, and the prothorax also two subapical and a postical; the elytra are convex, sometimes cylindrical.

Synopsis of Genera.

Anterior tibiæ tridigitate.

Mandibulæ very long and strongly falcate; mentum quadrate; median tooth much shorter than the lateral lobes; paraglossæ slender, diverging; ligula broad, quadrate, a little convex in the median part which is less transparent than the sides *Scolyptus*.

Mandibles arcuate; mentum subquadrate; median tooth nearly as long as the lateral lobes; paraglossæ very slender and curving inward, longer than the ligula which is very narrow, truncate at the tip and bears four long setæ *Bohemia*.

Mandibles arcuate; mentum quadrate; median tooth as long as the lateral lobes; paraglossæ short, diverging from the ligula which is very narrow, and bear two long setæ at tip; prothorax more or less quadrate *Clivina*.

Mandibles arcuate; mentum without a median tooth; paraglossæ and ligula of *Clivina*; prothorax globose *Dyschirius*.

Anterior tibiæ hardly without any digitation.

Mandibles arcuate; eyes hardly distinct *Reicheia*.

Clivina is found in damp grassy places or under stones. *Dyschirius* prefers the sandy shores of rivulets or streams, where they run with rapidity and bury themselves to avoid being captured. *Reicheia* was captured in sifting some damp mould and mosses. Of the five genera included in the *Clivinidæ* one only, *Bohemia*, is South African; *Scolyptus* is an African genus, occurring in Senegal; *Clivina* and *Dischirius* are represented in Europe, Asia, North and South America, and Australia; while *Reicheia* occurs in Europe only.

The dissection of the buccal organs of the species of this group is by no means easy, as rightly stated by Dr. Horn (genera *Carabidæ*, &c., p. 121), but it is somewhat singular that the figure of the mentum, ligula, and paraglossæ, as given by him, should differ so much from that of the South African species. Putzeys' figures of some *Clivina* (Postscriptum ad Clivin. Monogr., figs. 43-60) seem highly fanciful, but the details of the buccal organs of *Bohemia* and *Scolyptus* are fairly correct.

GEN. SCOLYPTUS, Putz.,

Memoir. Acad. Sc. d. Liège, xviii., 1863; Postscr. ad Clivinid. Monograph, 1863, p. 21.

Mentum quadrate; outer side of lateral lobes straight, upper margin truncate, with a slight sinuation in the inner angle which is slightly dentate, inner part of the lobes perpendicular, median part filled by a broad obtuse tooth nearly as long as the lateral lobes; ligula very broad, subquadrate, with the apical angles slightly rounded, horny, with a narrow median part more corneous, and surmounted by two diverging setæ not set close to one another; paraglossæ lanciform, short, diverging from the base of the ligula, and about one-half shorter; maxillæ falcate at the tip, third joint of labial palpi slender, and nearly twice as long as the ultimate one which is acutely fusiform, second joint of maxillary palpi much swollen, the apical one of the same shape as the labial; antennæ not long, the first joint shorter than the two following, the others moniliform, the last one ovate; head quadrate, with two long setæ at the back of the eye; mandibles very long, falcate; prothorax elongato-quadrate; elytra cylindrical, eighth interval carinate, overhanging the outer margin; anterior tibiæ quadri-digitate, intermediate ones dilated and with a long post-median tooth.

SCOLYPTUS MERIDIONALIS.

Reddish brown; head with a well-developed lateral lamina reaching from the labrum to above the eye, incised near the labrum; labrum short, slightly bisinuate; head slightly punctulate in the anterior part, with a narrow median depression and a slightly deeper lateral one on each side; epistoma circular, with the apical part of the head projecting in a semicircle; prothorax elongato-quadrate, a little broader across the posterior angles than at the apex, with the outer sides slightly sinuate in the anterior part, posterior angles not much produced, lateral part of the base subdiagonal, median part truncate, slightly convex on the disk, smooth, shining, and with a narrow median groove; elytra cylindrical, truncate at the base, and with a moderately sharp humeral angle, narrowly punctato-striate, with the eighth interval very narrow and carinate, outer margin broad with a regular series of broad punctures, on the third interval four deep setigerous equidistant punctures, sub-basal, median, post-median, and supra-apical. Length 12 mm.; width $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Natal (D'Urban).

GEN. BOHEMANIA, Putz.,

Postscr. ad Clivinid. Monogr., 1863, p. 17.

Mentum subquadrate, a little broader at the base than at the apex,

slightly sinuose laterally, lateral lobes a little rounded outwardly, truncate diagonally towards the inner part, which is shallow and perpendicular, median part filled with a broad triangular tooth a little shorter than the inner part of the lateral lobes; ligula very slender, and bearing four long setæ at the tip; paraglossæ longer than the ligula, equally slender and curving inward; maxillary palpi thick, apical one of both maxillary and labial fusiform; maxillæ lobate at the tip; head broad, quadrate, eyes prominent, basal joint of antennæ nearly as long as the two following, the others moniliform, the apical one elongato-ovate; prothorax quadrate, elytra cylindrical, punctato-striate; anterior tibiæ with three long digits, and a well-defined tooth above it, intermediate, more or less sinuate above the apical spur.

Synopsis of Species.

Body large, robust, black; intermediate tibiæ strongly sinuate above the apical spur, which is very long *gigantea*.

Body slender, brown; intermediate tibiæ hardly sinuate above the apical spur, which is very small *minor*.

BOHEMANIA GIGANTEA, Bohem.,

Insect. Caffr., i., p. 121.

Black, shining; head plicate laterally, the fold near the eye reaching beyond it, central part with a short groove, the horizontal lamina in front of the eye very much developed and incised at the junction with the epistoma; labrum emarginate, fringed with yellowish setæ, and with three setigerous marginal punctures on each side; prothorax quadrate, sinuate in the anterior part, straight laterally from the apical to the posterior angle, truncate behind above the median part of the base, which is produced behind, smooth, shining, median groove very distinct; elytra slightly broader than the prothorax, cylindrical, truncate at the base, with the humeral angle distinct, punctato-striate, with the six first intervals broad and slightly convex, the seventh and eighth carinate towards the base and reaching the humeral angle, one puncture in the median part of the third interval, another one in the posterior part, and one between at equal distance from the two, outer margin broad, and with a series of punctures, the walls of which are slightly granulose; anterior tibiæ with a conspicuous tooth above the digitation, intermediate ones dilated, the outer margin sinuate above the apical spur, which is long; both intermediate and posterior legs densely ciliated with brown bristles. Length 20 mm.; width $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Leydenburg).

BOHEMANIA MINOR.

The description of *B. gigantea* applies also to this species. It is,

however, very much smaller, reddish brown instead of black; the head has four lateral very distinct plicæ; the elytra have the same shape, and the same sculpture, but the third interval has four punctures, a median, a post-median, and two posterior ones; these punctures are not symmetrical, there being no appearance of the median one on the right elytron; intermediate tibiæ not emarginate above the apical spur, which is small. Length 12 mm.; width 3 mm.

Hab. Natal (D'Urban).

GEN. CLIVINA, Latr.,

Considér. Génér., 1810, p. 156.

Mentum subquadrate, lateral part of the lobes straight, outer part of the apical margin slightly sinuate outwardly, and a little diagonal towards the inner part; mentum shallow, filled with an acute triangular tooth nearly as long as the inner part of the lobes; ligula very slender, submembranaceous, short and with two long setæ at the tip; paraglossæ lanciform, very short and diverging from the base of the ligula; maxillæ hooked at the tip, last joint of maxillary and labial palpi fusiform inwardly, but linear outwardly; basal joint of antennæ as long as the two following, the others moniliform except the last one, which is ovate; head deeply impressed laterally; eyes prominent, with a well-developed ridge or lamina in the anterior part reaching the epistoma; prothorax more or less quadrate; elytra cylindrical; anterior tibiæ with three long digits and sometimes a well-defined tooth above it.

Synopsis of Species.

I.

Anterior tibiæ with a tooth above the digitation, the intermediate with an outer supra-apical spur.

Eighth interval of each elytron not produced above the shoulder.. { *grandis.*
 { *Bohemani.*

II.

Anterior tibiæ without a tooth above the digitation, intermediate ones without an outer spur, eighth interval of each elytron produced above the shoulder.

Ante-ocular laminæ rounded; eyes very prominent; elytra striate, striæ punctured from base to apex *sculptilis.*

Laminæ distinctly separated from the epistome.

Joints of antennæ moniliform; elytra moderately costate *lacustris.*

Joints of antennæ subelongate; elytra moderately costate *damarina.*

Elytra highly costate, intervals deeply punctured *natalensis.*

Laminæ slightly separated from the epistoma; joints of antennæ subelongate.

Prothorax and elytra somewhat depressed *caffa.*

Sutural part of elytra broad, first and second intervals slightly punctured in the anterior part only.. .. . *concinna.*

Sutural part of elytra carinate, first and second intervals punctured from the base to past the median part *perplexa.*

CLIVINA GRANDIS, Dej.,

Spec. Col., i., p. 478.

Black, with the apical part of the elytra reddish brown, or entirely dark brown and sometimes reddish brown; head deeply impressed laterally, and also in the centre, the lateral impressions slightly plicate; ocular lamina incised slightly at the junction with the angle of the epistoma, which is slightly sinuate in the anterior part; labrum deeply emarginate; antennæ pubescent, first joint not as long as the following two, very moniliform from the third joint to the eleventh, the latter ovate, broader than the others; prothorax elongato-quadrate, a little broader at the posterior than at the anterior angles, lateral sides of the base oblique, median part projecting a little, posterior angles slightly dentate; elytra cylindrical, truncate at the base, with the humeral angle acute and dentate, deeply punctato-striate, with the intervals moderately broad and convex, with the basal part of the seventh and eighth carinate, outer margin broad, with a series of small foveæ, third interval with three punctures on the outer side of the convexity; anterior tibiæ with a conspicuous tooth above the digitation, intermediate ones with a conspicuous tooth at the apex of the outer carina. Length 9–11 mm.; width $3-3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Natal (D'Urban, Maritzburg, Newcastle, Escourt), Transvaal (Potchefstroom, Pretoria), Zambezia (Salisbury), Damaraland.

CLIVINA BOHEMANI, Putz.,

Postscript. ad Clivin. Monog., *loc. cit.*, p. 34.

C. angustata, Dej., Bohem., Insect. Caffr., i., p. 122.

According to Putzeys, *loc. cit.*, this species, which I have not seen, is distinguished from *C. grandis*, with which it is closely allied by its smaller size, by the more elongated and less convex elytra; the prothorax is longer and a little broader in the anterior part, the vertex of the head is less rugose, the laminae are less distinctly separated from the epistoma, the labrum is hardly emarginate, the mandibles are thicker, hardly carinate on the upper side and shorter; lastly, the digits of the anterior tibiæ are less developed. Length 8 mm.; width $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Interior of Caffraria, teste Bohem.

Putzeys in his description of this species is not quite certain that it is a distinct species, for he adds that "only the examination of a number of examples will decide if the differences (between *Bohemani* and *grandis*) are constant and not merely accidental."

CLIVINA SCULPTILIS, Putz.,

Rev. Gen. d. Clavinid., Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 1866, p. 119.

Piceous; head with a deep central fossa, and on each side several carinæ extending as far as the neck; laminæ rounded; epistoma semicircular; labrum truncate, with the angles rounded; antennæ not reaching the posterior angles, moderately thick, the last joints as broad as long; prothorax quadrate, with the outer sides depressed; elytra parallel, almost cylindrical, with the base and shoulders rounded, deeply punctured from base to apex, the prescutellary stria runs parallel to the suture, and reaches the fifth part of the length; the fourth interval has four setigerous punctures. Length $7\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; width $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Natal (? D'Urban).

CLIVINA LACUSTRIS, Putz.,

Rev. Gén. d. Clivinid., *loc. cit.*, p. 129.

Brownish red; head punctulate on the vertex, deeply impressed laterally, but with the side of the impression not highly carinate; epistoma truncate in the anterior part; laminæ much developed, rounded, incised at the junction with the epistoma; labrum hardly emarginate; joints four to ten of the antennæ quadrate, moniliform, ultimate one ovate; prothorax quadrate from the anterior to the posterior angles, nearly truncate at the base, lateral part of the base very diagonal, central part hardly produced behind, posterior angle acute; elytra parallel, truncate at the base, with the humeral angle not rounded, finely punctato-striate, the striæ reaching from base to top of posterior declivity, with the punctures well defined the whole length, intervals convex, a little more carinate in the anterior part, the sixth, seventh, and eighth carinate near the base, third interval with four deep setigerous punctures, presutural stria very short. Length 5 mm.; width $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Pretoria), Lake N'Gami, teste Putz.

CLIVINA DAMARINA.

Black, shining; antennæ, palpi, and tibiæ rufescent; head with a lateral acute carina reaching the neck, vertex smooth; laminæ prominent, incised at the junction with the epistoma, which, like the labrum, is truncate at the apex; antennæ reaching further than the basal angle, pubescent, the joints nearly one-half longer than broad, the last joint elongato-ovate; prothorax elongato-quadrate, not broader at the posterior than at the anterior angle, lateral part of the base very diagonal, median part slightly emarginate and a little produced behind; elytra parallel, cylindrical, narrowly punctato-striate, the striæ reaching from the base to a short distance from the apex, the

punctures well defined from the base to two-thirds of the length; intervals slightly convex, the fourth one with four punctures; anterior tibiæ with a very slight indentation preceded by a seta above the digitation, the two setæ on each side of the last abdominal segment close to one another, as in *C. lacustris*, but I believe this to be a sexual character. Length 6 mm.; width $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Damaraland (Kookarra).

Closely allied to *C. lacustris*; the general facies and the sculpture of the elytra are identical, but the sculpture of the head is very different, and so is the shape of the joints of antennæ.

CLIVINA NATALENSIS, Putz.,

Postscr. ad Clivinid. Monogr., *loc. cit.*, p. 63.

Black, shining, with the antennæ, palpi, labrum, intermediate and posterior tibiæ rufescent; head smooth, sulcate laterally, the edge of the depression not carinate except behind, and with a round deep median puncture; laminæ very distinctly incised at the junction with the epistoma, which is truncate in front as well as the labrum antennæ reaching short of the posterior angle, with the intermediate joints moniliform, the ultimate one also short, ovoid, and the second and third moderately elongated; prothorax elongato-quadrate, but slightly broader at the posterior than in the anterior angles, slightly punctulate on the disk, lateral part of the base diagonal, median part not projecting, posterior angle slightly projecting; elytra oblong, a little wider beyond the middle than at the base, which is truncate, with the angles slightly rounded and without a humeral dent, deeply and narrowly punctato-striate, with the intervals much raised and acutely carinate, and reaching from the base to the fourth puncture of the third interval on the top of the declivity, the punctures are very conspicuous as far as the third puncture. Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ –6 mm.; width $1\frac{1}{2}$ – $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town, Stellenbosch).

More deeply punctato-striate than *C. cognata*, its nearest ally.

CLIVINA CAFFRA, Putz.,

Postscr. ad Clivinid. Monogr., *loc. cit.*, p. 65.

Head and prothorax black, shining; elytra piceous; antennæ and palpi reddish brown; head impressed laterally and with a diagonal short carina from the base of the epistoma to the hind part of the eye; vertex smooth, with a median round well-defined puncture; laminæ very slightly disjointed from the epistoma, which, like the labrum, is truncate at the apex; antennæ reaching short of the posterior angle of the prothorax, intermediate joints elongato-quadrate, the ultimate one ovoid; prothorax quadrate, with the lateral

part of the base very diagonal, disk plicatulate and slightly depressed; elytra parallel, slightly depressed from the base to two-thirds of the length, punctato-striate, with the punctures small and evanescent beyond the third puncture of the third interval, suture raised, presutural striæ reaching to one-sixth of the length, intervals narrow, carinate from the base to the median part and rounded beyond it. Length 7 mm.; width 2 mm.

The biggest of South African *Clivinæ*, and more depressed than the others.

Hab. Delagoa Bay (Rikatla).

CLIVINA COGNATA.

Black, shining; antennæ, palpi, and intermediate and hind legs reddish brown; head smooth on the vertex, impressed laterally, one carina moderately raised above the eye; lamina not incised at the junction with the epistoma; antennæ reaching the posterior angle of the prothorax, intermediate joints one-third longer than broad, the ultimate one elongato-ovate; prothorax elongated, slightly amplified from the anterior angle, which is slightly rounded to the posterior one, lateral part of the base somewhat rounded, although diagonal, base truncate, hardly projecting, truncate, posterior angle hardly dentate; elytra parallel, truncate at the base, with the humeral angle somewhat rounded, subcylindrical, narrowly punctato-striate, with the first, second, and third intervals a little broader than the others, the suture raised, and the punctures distinct from the base to two-thirds of the length except on the first and second intervals, where they are distinct as far only as the second puncture on the third interval, prescutellary striæ reaching one-sixth of the length. This species might be mistaken for *C. natalensis*, but the sculpture of the head is different, the elytra are more parallel, less deeply punctato-striate, and the intervals are not so carinate. Length 6 mm.; width $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Natal (Frere), Zambezia (Salisbury).

CLIVINA PERPLEXA.

Intense black, shining; palpi, antennæ, intermediate and posterior legs reddish brown; head smooth on the vertex, carina over the eyes not very well defined; laminæ not incised at the junction with the epistoma, which is truncate in the middle as well as the labrum; mandibles long; apical part of the ultimate joint of the labial palpi truncate; antennæ reaching the posterior angle of the prothorax, intermediate joints one-third longer than broad, ultimate one elongato-ovate; prothorax quadrate from the anterior to the posterior angle, where it is a little broader than at the apex, lateral part of the

base subdiagonal; elytra parallel, truncate at the base, with the shoulders slightly rounded, narrowly punctato-striate from the base to the top of the posterior declivity, with the first, second, and third intervals moderately plane, and the others more carinate, suture slightly raised, and prescutellary striæ short, basal setigerous puncture on the third interval sometimes nearly obliterated. Length $6\frac{3}{4}$ –7 mm.; width 2 mm.

Hab. Mozambique (Rikatla).

GEN. DYSCHIRIUS, Bonelli,

Observ. Entom., part i., Mém. Acad. Tur., 1813, p. 483.

Mentum subquadrate, moderately deep and without a median tooth; paraglossæ and ligula of *Clivina*; last joint of maxillary palpi occasionally inflated inwardly or subsecuriform in the male; mandibles long, falcate; antennæ moniliform; head impressed laterally, ante-ocular ridge well-defined; prothorax globose, seldom elongated, convex; elytra oblong or elongato-ovate, depressed near the suture at a short distance from the base; anterior tibiæ deeply incised in the inner part and ending in a long spine, the outer part compressed and ending in a long apical spur preceded by a short tooth.

Synopsis of Species.

I.

Median part of the prothorax not amplified laterally.

Punctures on the elytra reaching from the base to the posterior declivity *dispar*.

II.

Prothorax gradually amplified laterally from the apex to past the median part.

Elytra with a smooth patch between the first and fourth striæ .. *ornatus*.

III.

Prothorax globose.

Prothorax smooth; elytra with a posterior rufescent patch .. *capensis*.

Elytra without any rufescent patch.

Light bronze; antennæ flavous; punctures moderately deep .. *flavicornis*.

Dark bronze; antennæ black; punctures broad and deep .. *parvulus*.

Prothorax punctulate; elytra ovate *puncticollis*.

DYSCHIRIUS DISPAR.

Black, with a faint metallic tinge, shining; palpi, antennæ, labrum, and mandibles reddish; head deeply impressed laterally in the anterior part, smooth in the middle and behind; prothorax a little longer than broad, and a little broader in the posterior than on the anterior part with the outer sides not amplified, slightly marginate but with the angles rounded, smooth, shining, and with a very

narrow although distinct median longitudinal groove; elytra elongate, subcylindrical, punctato-striate, the two juxta-sutural striæ punctured as far as the median part, only the lateral ones punctured as far as two-thirds of the length, the posterior part striated without punctures as far as the apex, punctures small, intervals raised slightly in the anterior part; under side black; legs reddish. Length 4 mm.; width 1 mm.

The facies is not unlike that of a *Clivina*, owing to the elongate form of the prothorax, but the angles are obtuse, and the digitation of the anterior tibiæ is that of *Dyschirius*.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town).

DYSCHIRIUS ORNATUS, Pér.,

Trans. S. Afric. Phil. Soc., vol. iii., 1885, p. 78.

Very light bronze with a rufescent tinge; labrum, mandibles, palpi, and the three basal joints of antennæ rufescent, the other joints infusate; head smooth on the vertex and behind; prothorax smooth, very convex, finely grooved longitudinally in the centre, broader at the base than at the apex with the outer sides gradually amplified from the anterior to the basal part; elytra elongate, subcylindrical with the base sloping slightly from the peduncle to the humeral angle, deeply punctato-striate; from the base to past the middle, striate laterally from there with the punctures evanescent, and with a broad ante-median smooth space between the first and fourth striæ, and a narrower one at the apex of the dorsal striæ, the posterior part of the elytra, the under side and the tibiæ are flavescent; the femoræ are darker. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town).

DYSCHIRIUS CAPENSIS, Pér.,

Trans. S. Afric. Phil. Soc., vol. iii., 1885, p. 78.

Bronze, shining; labrum, mandibles, palpi, legs, and the three basal joints of antennæ reddish, the other joints of the antennæ infusate; head smooth; prothorax globose, smooth, faintly grooved longitudinally in the middle; elytra elongate subcylindrical, subtruncate at the base, punctato-striate, the punctures moderately deep from the base to about the median part, and disappearing almost altogether from there to the apex, where the striæ themselves become very faint; the intervals in the anterior part slightly raised, bronze, shining, with a lateral reddish not very well-defined patch at the posterior declivity, under side black. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ –4 mm.; width $1\text{--}1\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town, Grahamstown).

DYSCHIRIUS FLAVICORNIS.

Light bronze, shining; palpi, labrum, and antennæ flavous; head and prothorax quite smooth, the median groove of the latter almost indistinct; elytra truncate at the base; elongate, punctato-striate, the punctures moderately broad and deep from the base to a little beyond the median part, evanescent behind; the three juxta-sutural intervals slightly raised; under side and legs rufescent. Length $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.; width 1 mm.

Hab. Zambezia (Salisbury).

DYSCHIRIUS PARVULUS.

Head and prothorax very dark blue, almost black; elytra very dark bronze; labrum and the three basal joints of antennæ rufescent, the other joints black; head and prothorax smooth, the latter globose, the median groove very indistinct; elytra elongate, punctato-striate from the base to three-fifths of the length with the punctures broad and deep, the striæ not punctate behind, but still discernible beyond the third puncture of the third interval; under side black; legs rufescent. Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $\frac{4}{5}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Grahamstown).

DYSCHIRIUS PUNCTICOLLIS.

Bronze, shining; antennæ, palpi, and labrum rufescent; head very deeply impressed laterally and with small plicæ on the basal part of the epistoma and a small carina in the median part of the head, posterior part smooth; prothorax globose, covered with fine closely set punctures; elytra truncate at the base, shorter than in the preceding species, and hence more ovate in shape, punctato-striate, with the punctures deep; the first stria punctate as far as the median part only, the others as far as three-fifths of the length and indistinct beyond that distance; under side black; legs rufescent. Length 3 mm.; width 1 mm.

Hab. Natal (Frere).

GEN. REICHEIA, Saulcy,

Ann. Soc. Entom. France, 1862, p. 285.

Mentum subtriangular, with no median tooth, last joint of maxillary and labial palpi swollen at the base and very acute at the tip; head with lateral impressions, the laminæ in the anterior part of the eyes well developed, eyes rudimentary, reduced to a single facet; antennæ submoniliform, intermediate joints slightly increasing in width from the third to the eleventh, which is ovate, second joint slightly shorter than the first; prothorax globose; elytra elongato-ovate, convex, punctured; anterior tibiæ with two long

inner spurs with a deep incision between, apical part not compressed, and outer part ending in a short blunted spur, with two faintly defined denticulations above it.

REICHEIA PROMONTORII.

Reddish brown, shining; head with a deep lateral impression and a high ridge surmounted by a long seta reaching from near the neck to the point of insertion of the antennæ and overhanging the eye, which is extremely small and quite rudimentary; ante-ocular lamina small, rounded, not incised at the junction with the epistoma, the epistoma truncate; labrum very slightly emarginate and with five punctures bearing a long seta; last joints of maxillary and labial palpi fusiform, much swollen at the base; prothorax very convex, truncate at the apex, rounded laterally from the anterior to the posterior angle, smooth on the disk and with the median line well defined; elytra ovate, truncate at the base, with the shoulders much rounded, very convex, and with series of moderately deep discoidal punctures disappearing past the median part of the elytra, the intervals are smooth, but what should be the eighth one is more distinct in the anterior part, the outer margin has a series of long setæ; anterior tibiæ blunted at the tip and with a short spine on the outer edge with two faint denticulations above it; intermediate tibiæ with a very short, outward spur. Length 2 mm.; width $\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Although the place where the eye should be is occupied by a broad ridge, the two long setæ found on the Clivinidæ, close to and also at the hind part of the eye are present also in *R. Promontorii*. The demeanour of this species in captivity leaves no doubt at it being a blind one.

TRIBE SIAGONIDES.

Mentum very big, fused with the gula or submentum, very deeply emarginate, with the inner part of the lobes nearly perpendicular, and with a bifid median tooth; ligula horny, elongato-quadrate, no paraglossæ; mandibles hooked; basal joint of antennæ long; head, prothorax, and elytra quite plane; the posterior part of the body pedunculate; legs non-fossorial; eyes with two supra-orbital setæ; prothorax very strongly constricted at the base and with two lateral setæ, one in the anterior part, the other one near the middle.

GEN. SIAGONA, Latreille,

Gen. Crust. et Insect., i., 1806, p. 160.

Mentum deeply emarginate with the epilobes straight but concave, rounded at the apex and outwardly, and with a broad perpendicular median tooth moderately long and deeply incised at the tip; ligula

horny, quadrate, truncate at the apex, carinate longitudinally in the middle, the apical part slightly scooped out and bearing several setæ; no paraglossæ, but instead a small fascicle of hairs; maxillæ ending in a long hook; palpi pubescent, the apical one of the maxillary clubbed, subtruncate at the tip, that of the labial securiform; mandibles much arcuate, thick at the base, very sharp at the tip; labrum plane, and with five apical setigerous punctures; eyes moderately prominent with a long supra-orbital ridge ending at the angle of the epistoma, two setæ above the eye, one in front, one above; head slightly constricted with a very short neck; antennæ long, intermediate joints of the antennæ pubescent, the three basal ones very densely pilose, and also with long bristles, the first one nearly as long as the three following, the others elongate; prothorax narrowed diagonally laterally from the median part to the base, which is very narrow, disk quite plane; elytra pedunculate at the base, elongato-ovate, very plane; legs moderately long; femora clubbed; tibiæ compressed at the tip, not fossorial; tarsi pubescent above and under; joints subconical, the fourth one not incised; claws long, slender.

Siagonn occurs in Europe, Africa, and the Indian Peninsula. It is worthy of notice, as pointed out by De Chaudoir in his 'Monographie des Siagonides,' Bull. d. Mosc., 1876, p. 18, that they are eminently continental insects, having not yet been found in any of the islands round Asia or Africa, and the Oriental continental limit seems to be the river Mekong.

Synopsis of Species.

Light brown or rufo-piceous, densely pubescent *australis*.

Black, shining; elytra smooth, with a few setigerous punctures in the dorsal part. (*simplex*.
 (*caffra*.

SIAGONA AUSTRALIS, Pèr.,

Trans. S. Afric. Phil. Soc., p. 7, vol. vi., pt. ii., 1892.

Light or reddish brown, very pubescent on the upper side; head very closely and deeply punctured; prothorax truncate at the base, covered with setigerous punctures, median part of the disk depressed and with a deep, narrow, longitudinal impression reaching from apex to base, the outer part a little convex; elytra with the shoulders slightly rounded, elongate, nearly parallel, plane, densely pubescent, and with a few scattered bristles; under side closely punctured and briefly pubescent, the female is less pubescent on the upper part than the male, and the anterior angles of the elytra more rounded; the prothorax is also less closely punctured. Length 11–11½ mm.; width 3½–4 mm.

Hab. Ovampoland, Zambezia (Salisbury).

SIAGONA SIMPLEX, Pèr.,

Trans. S. Afric. Phil. Soc., *loc. cit.*, p. 6.

Black, shining, nearly smooth; head deeply and closely punctured; prothorax with the lateral longitudinal impressions interrupted in the median part, hairless, and with a few scattered punctures; elytra nearly smooth with a few faint setigerous punctures in the dorsal part, more or less seriate longitudinally, the anterior part with more distinct and more closely set punctures. Length 13–15 mm.; width 4 mm.

Hab. Ovampoland.

SIAGONA CAFFRA, Bohem.,

Insect. Caffr., i., p. 115.

S. melanaria, Klug, Peters' Reise n. Mossamb., p. 154.

The description of *S. simplex* applies almost entirely to this species, the difference consists more in the size; the elytra are very sparsely punctured, very smooth, and the punctures are a little more numerous near the base; the head has only a few punctures, and the prothorax is punctured only along the base and apex. Length 20 mm.

Hab. Interior of Caffraria (Bohem.), Mozambique (Tette), Klug.

TRIBE HARPALIDES.

Mentum broad, deeply emarginate, with or without a median tooth; ligula either very slender or moderately broad, free at the tip, which is slightly dilated and bear two long setæ, from the paraglossæ which are longer than the ligula (with the exception of *Amblystomus*) and slightly pilose laterally, last joint of palpi subfusiform, generally acute at the tip; maxillæ subfalcate, outer maxillary lobe very slender and acute; head broad, not narrowed into a neck, with one supra-orbital seta, and a very long one in the apical angle of the clypeus; mandibles usually short; prothorax transverse, seldom cylindrical (*Batoscelis*) posterior angles blunt or acute, with a lateral seta above the median part; elytra elongate, nearly plane or not much convex, striate, either pubescent or glabrous; legs moderately long, anterior tibiæ with three or four short apical spines apically, only in one case dentate (*Pachytrachelus*), tarsi variable.

The generic characters of the species included in this tribe are to a great extent based on the shape and vestiture of the tarsi of the male, the anterior, and sometimes the intermediate ones of which are more or less dilated, glabrous, spongy, or with biseriated squamulæ underneath. However undesirable it may be to adopt

generic characters founded on sexual characters only, the great likeness of a Harpalid to another, as well as the great similitude in colour and sculpture, renders the adoption of these characters necessary. I am not aware that the character derived from the greater dilatation of the tarsi of the male, and the clothing with squamæ underneath, fails in the series of the South African species.

The *Harpalides* are divided in three groups.

- Antennæ short, intermediate joints submoniliform ; tarsi not dilate nor squamose in both sexes *Daptidæ*.
- Antennæ filiform ; anterior tarsi dilated in the male, and spongy underneath *Anisodactylidæ*.
- Antennæ filiform ; anterior tarsi dilated in the male, with two series of diagonal squamulæ underneath *Harpalidæ*.

GROUP DAPTIDÆ.

Synopsis of Genera.

- Antennæ geniculate ; prothorax and elytra cylindrical ; anterior tibiæ deeply sinuate outwardly and tridenticulate *Batoscelis*.
- Antennæ subgeniculate ; prothorax cordiform ; elytra depressed ; anterior tibiæ not sinuate externally *Agriodius*.

GROUP ANISODACTYLIDÆ.

Synopsis of Genera.

- Anterior and intermediate tarsi of the male spongy, but not thickly, and the basal one glabrous, a little dilated ; ligula narrow, setulose at the apex ; paraglossæ much longer, lobate, diverging apically, no median tooth in the mentum *Cratognathus*.
- Anterior and intermediate tarsi broadly dilate, basal joint of the intermediate ones glabrous ; ligula very narrow ; paraglossæ lobate, much longer than the ligula, no tooth in the mentum *Encephalus*.
- Anterior and intermediate tarsi broadly dilate, basal joint of the intermediate ones glabrous ; ligula very narrow ; paraglossæ lobate, much longer than the ligula, no tooth in the mentum *Anisodactylus*.

GROUP HARPALIDÆ.

Synopsis of Genera.

I.

- Anterior tarsi of male slightly dilated, intermediate ones narrow, not squamulose.
- Four joints of the anterior tarsi squamulose, intermediate ones glabrous ; ligula broad, as long as the paraglossæ, which are equally broad, united with it and with the apical outer angle diagonal ; mentum without any median tooth ; elytra flavescent with green bands ; intervals smooth *Bradybænus*.
- Basal joint of the anterior tarsi glabrous, the second, third, and fourth slightly dilated and squamulose, intermediate ones narrow, not squamulose, basal joint of the

posterior legs as long as the two following; ligula narrow; paraglossæ nearly three times as broad as the ligula, rounded apically and very slightly longer; mentum without any median tooth; intervals of elytra plane; three series of punctures on each side

Pseudoselenophorus.

II.

Anterior and intermediate tarsi more or less dilated, cordiform, the apical joint incised.

Tarsi moderately dilated, the first joint of the anterior and intermediate ones not squamulose; ligula long, slender; paraglossæ three times as broad, much longer and diagonally truncate at tip; prothorax deeply sinuate laterally; intervals of elytra convex; mentum with a short median tooth

Omostropus.

Tarsi dilated; ligula very narrow; paraglossæ broader, but hardly longer; median part of mentum sinuate; intervals of elytra shagreened, two or three series of punctures on each side

Hypolithus.

Median part of mentum with a conspicuous tooth, one post-median puncture on third interval

Axinotoma.

Ligula slender; paraglossæ also very slender and longer than the ligula; mentum with a short median tooth; intervals plane, separated by two parallel lines

Siopelus.

Ligula slender; paraglossæ twice as broad as the ligula, slightly longer and more or less diverging at tip; mentum with a very short median tooth or a moderately deep sinuation; intervals of elytra smooth, third one with a post-median puncture; more or less rectangular

Harpalus.

Ligula broad; paraglossæ much narrower and longer, median part of the emargination of the mentum straight; prothorax suborbicular; intervals of elytra smooth, abdominal segments fringed with hairs

{ *Ooidius.*
Harpalomorphus.

Ligula very narrow; paraglossæ very broadly dilated and rounded at the tip; median part of mentum straight; intervals of elytra plane and finely shagreened

Dioryche.

Last joint of anterior and intermediate tarsi deeply lobate; ligula very slender; paraglossæ broader than the ligula, much longer and diverging; mentum without a median tooth; apical joint of palpi truncate

Stenolophus.

Tarsi of the anterior and intermediate legs very slightly dilate, fourth joint not incised; ligula narrow; paraglossæ slender, much longer than the ligula and slightly diverging, last joint of the labial palpi stoutly oval and sharply acuminate

Acupalpus.

Tarsi of the anterior legs very slightly dilate, glabrous on the upper side; paraglossæ very much broader than the ligula, singly rounded above it and apparently united beyond; last joint of labial palpi acute

Amblystomus.

GEN. PACHYTRACHELUS, Chaud.,

Bull. Mosc., 1852, i., p. 85.

BATOSCELIS, Lacord.,

Gen. Col., i., 1854, p. 261; Schm. Goeb., Col. Birm., pl. 2, fig. 8.

Mentum emarginate, the emargination crescent-shaped, and with no median tooth; ligula narrow, elongate, truncate, and with two long setæ at the tip; paraglossæ as broad as the ligula, disunited from the ligula at a certain distance from the tip and curving inwards towards the ligula, which is very slightly shorter; maxillæ long, subfalcate, and very densely ciliate from the base to two-thirds of the length; ciliæ very long; palpi slender, the last joint of both labial, and maxillary subovate and acuminate; antennæ short, subfractate, the basal joint long, the second very short, the third a little shorter than the basal one, and all three glabrous, the other joints closely set, short and submoniliform; right mandible overlapping the left; head with a distinct horizontal carina from the anterior part of the eye to the base of the labrum, which is as broad as long and truncate, one supra-orbital seta; prothorax long, nearly straight laterally, convex and truncate at base and apex; elytra twice as long as the prothorax, subcylindrical, striate; third interval with a puncture above the posterior declivity; anterior tarsi dilated towards the apex, deeply incised internally with two long inner spurs, deeply sinuate externally with one very short slender tooth above the sinuation and two at the apex; intermediate tibiæ spinulose outwardly; tarsi narrow, subcordiform, not squamulose underneath.

The diagnosis of this genus is given by Lacordaire from the details of the excellent figure by Schmidt Goebel in his unfinished work, 'Faunula Coleopterorum Birmaniae,' of an unpublished species. In the South African species there is no median tooth in the mentum, and the anterior tarsi have only one spinule instead of two above the lateral sinuation. While the short, subgeniculate antennæ with submoniliform joints, the dilatation of the anterior tibiæ with external spinules, the anteocular laminae, the mode of insertion of the antennæ, as well as the cylindrical facies, approximate this genus to the *Clivina*, of the tribe *Scaritides*, the shape of the mentum and ligula, the one supra-ocular seta instead of two, and one lateral seta on the prothorax instead of two lateral punctures are truly characteristic of the *Harpalides*.

This is a clear demonstration of what an adaptation to a special mode of life may have led to the modifications in the structure of certain organs.

One species is recorded from Ceylon, and three from Eastern India.

Synopsis of Species.

Head and prothorax black; elytra pale yellow, with a broad dorsal fuscous band on each side *Promontorii*.

Prothorax broadly flavescent all round; elytra with a short narrow fuscous band on each side *capensis*.

PACHYTRACHELUS PROMONTORII.

Head and prothorax black, the anterior and basal margins of the latter sometimes narrowly rufescent; palpi and the three basal joints of antennæ flavescent, the other joints infusate; clypeus with two small tubercle-like protuberances in the basal part; head deeply impressed longitudinally along the ocular ridge and impressed across the vertex, posterior part smooth; prothorax nearly as broad as long, nearly truncate at both ends, with the outer sides nearly straight, convex, narrowly grooved longitudinally from apex to base, impressed on each side of the median groove near the base, which is closely but narrowly punctured from one impression to the other; body not pedunculate; elytra not broader than the prothorax, subcylindrical, narrowly striate with the intervals smooth, flavescent with a broad fuscous dorsal band extending on each side from the first to the fifth stria, and disconnected from both base and apex, the scutellary region and the outer margin are also infusate; under side piceous red; legs pale flavous with the knees infusate. Length 6-7 mm.; width $2-2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town).

Found burrowing in wet sandy saline spots under water algæ.

PACHYTRACHELUS CAPENSIS.

Size, facies, and sculpture of the preceding species, but the head is not transversely impressed on the vertex; the prothorax is only infusate in the median part, the fuscous dorsal patch on each elytron reaches from the second to the fourth interval instead of the first, and is very short on the fifth interval if it invades it, the colour of the background is also more testaceous red, as are the legs also. Length $6-7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $2-2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Zambezia (? Zambeze River).

This species may, however, prove to be only a varietal form of *P. Promontorii*.

GEN. AGRIODUS.

Mentum broadly emarginate, semicircular, with the apical part of the lobes very sharp; ligula narrow, parallel, truncate at the tip, and bearing a long seta at each apical angle; paraglossæ also parallel and truncate, very slightly broader than the ligula, and disunited from it at some distance from the tip, slightly diverging and glabrous, last joint

of maxillary and labial palpi plurisetose, fusiform and somewhat acute at the tip; mandibles, labrum and head of *Harpalus*, but the joints of the antennæ from the fourth are submoniliform, and the last one ovate; the supra-ocular seta is placed behind the eye; prothorax subcordiform, truncate at the base, posterior angles distinct; elytra subparallel, with the base straight and the humeral angle hardly rounded; legs moderately long, tarsi slightly pilose underneath, tarsi narrow not dilated.

AGRIODUS SIMPLEX.

Totally rufous brown, with the apex of the mandibles black; head smooth, the two basal joints of antennæ and the greatest part of the third are glabrous, the others only slightly pubescent; head quite smooth; prothorax ampliate in the anterior part and narrowed behind, subcordiform, with the base nearly straight, broadly impressed laterally behind, and aciculate all along the base; elytra broader at the base than the prothorax, parallel, with the humeral angle very slightly rounded, narrowly striate, with the intervals a little convex, the third one without any puncture. Length 9 mm; width 3 mm.

Hab. ? Damaraland.

GEN. CRATOGNATHUS, Dej.,

Spec. Col., iv., p. 46.

Cyphogenius, Chaud., Bull. Mosc., 1843, p. 395.

Mentum broad, deeply emarginate, median part straight, outer sides of the lobes much rounded; ligula very narrow, plurisetose, and with a very long seta on each angle; paraglossæ lobate, broader than the ligula and longer; last joint of palpi slender, a little swollen outwardly, straight inwards, extreme apical part truncate; labrum long, narrowed in front, incised in the centre, sometimes almost lobate, and with three long setæ on each side of the incision; mandibles much developed, the right one either with a median inner tooth or the two pluridentate; antennæ very slender; head broad in both sexes, with two deep round impressions above the epistoma; prothorax short, broad, a little attenuate behind; elytra a little broader than the prothorax, truncate at the base, subparallel, hardly convex, striate, with the intervals smooth, the third one with one puncture in the posterior part, the eighth stria sinuate in the middle; anterior and median tarsi of the male moderately dilate, the three intermediate joints cordiform and densely squamulose, the fourth joint elongate and without squamulæ underneath.

The original diagnoses of this and the following genus are very

CRATOGNATHUS MAXILLOSUS.

Size, shape, and colour of *C. mandibularis*; the palpi, antennæ, and legs are more rufescent, and the labrum is very short and narrow, almost rudimentary, thus exposing the whole of the mandibles, which are very long and hooked apically; the elytra are also a little more elongate. Length 10 mm.; width 3 mm.

I have seen only one male example of this interesting species, captured near Kimberley by Mons. Eugène Simon.

CRATOGNATHUS GRANDICEPS, Bohem.

Harpalus grandiceps, Vet. Acad. Förh., 1860, p. 12.

Head black, with a bronze sheen; prothorax bronzy in the centre of the disk; elytra ferruginous, with the sutural part of the disk fusco-æneous; palpi, antennæ, legs, and the two abdominal segments flavescent; head large, nearly smooth; labrum slightly rufescent, long, incised; prothorax broad, nearly smooth, of the same shape as *C. mandibularis*, and with the posterior angles equally acute; elytra short, elongate, subparallel, striate, intervals plane, the third interval with the customary puncture close to the second stria; under side piceous. Length 7 mm.; width 3 mm.

Hab. Damaraland (Nolagi River).

Boheman's type (a male) is the only example of this species that I have seen.

CRATOGNATHUS FALLAX.

Black, very shining; labrum, palpi, antennæ, and legs rufescent; labrum long, deeply incised; mandibles long, the right one bidentate inwardly, the left one with a median inner tooth in the male; head and prothorax smooth, shining, the latter truncate at the apex, sinuate at the base, a little amplified in the anterior part, slightly attenuate from the median to the posterior part, but not sinuate, and with the posterior angles conspicuously rounded; elytra elongate, sub-parallel, short, hardly broader than the prothorax; striate with the intervals plane, the third one without any puncture in the posterior part; under side piceous. Length 9 mm.; width 4 mm.

Smaller and a little more parallel than *C. mandibularis*, and easily distinguished from it by the rounded posterior angle of the prothorax.

Hab. Cape Colony (Worcester).

GEN. ENCEPHALUS, Castelnau,

Etud. Entom., p. 66.

The only difference between this genus and the preceding one consists in the basal joint of the anterior tarsi, being as squamulose as the three intermediate ones; the tip of the basal joint of the inter-

mediate tarsi is also squamulose, instead of being glabrous as in *Cratognathus*; the head of the male is broader than that of the female; the labrum is long, incised in the middle, and the mandibles of the male are bluntly pluridentate in the inner part.

ENCEPHALUS CAPENSIS, Castelnau,
Etud. Entom., p. 66, pl. ii., fig. 5.

Daptomorphus capensis, Chaud., Bull. Mosc., 1837, vii., p. 40.

Black, shining; labrum, antennæ, and palpi rufescent; mandibles of the male bluntly pluriserrate, the apical part incised and hooked; labrum very long, deeply incised; head nearly smooth; prothorax nearly as broad as long, broader at the apex than at the base, not sinuate behind, but slightly narrowed laterally from the median part to the posterior angle, which is not acute, smooth on the disk, with the lateral margin and the base narrowly rufescent; elytra elongate, nearly parallel, a little broader than the prothorax; striate with the intervals smooth, the three pre-sutural ones plane, the others a little convex, but all of them subcarinate behind, third interval without any puncture in the posterior part; under side piceous; the posterior abdominal segments somewhat reddish brown. Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ –8 mm.; width $2\frac{3}{4}$ –3 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town, Worcester, Hopefield).

GEN. ANISODACTYLUS, Dej.,
Spec. Col., iv., 1829, p. 132.

Mentum broad, outer part of the lobes diagonal, ending in a more or less acute angle in the apex, inner lobes either sub-vertical or slightly sinuate, base broad without any median tooth; ligula very narrow, parallel, truncate at the apex which bears two very long setæ; paraglossæ twice as wide as the ligula, slightly detached from it, but as a rule very much longer; last joint of palpi subfusiform, with the tip truncate, maxillæ ending in a very long hook; outer lobe very slender; mandibles short; labrum very short, emarginate, bearing six deep setigerous punctures; antennæ subfiliform; prothorax transverse; elytra oblong, sinuate in the posterior part, third interval with four punctures spaced from the median part to near the apex; legs short; anterior tibiæ slightly increased at the apex, and with a few short spines on the outer margin; anterior and intermediate tarsi, with the second, third, and fourth joints dilated in the male, and very spongy underneath.

Synopsis of Species.

Posterior angles of prothorax blunt, slightly rounded; intense black, very shining, lateral edges of prothorax ferruginous, basal part closely punctured, intervals of elytra carinate *melanarius*.

Black; the two basal joints of antennæ maculated with black; lateral edges of prothorax not ferruginous, basal part of prothorax slightly aciculate; elytra striate, intervals nearly plane; labrum very short *caffer*.

Basal joints of antennæ not maculated with black; labrum very long *sobrinus*.

Prothorax with a faintly ferruginous margin, basal part very faintly aciculate; intervals of elytra slightly convex; striæ not punctured *australis*.

Prothorax with a narrow ferruginous margin, as broad in the middle as the base of the elytra; elytra narrowly striate, intervals depressed *harpalinus*.

Posterior angles of the prothorax acute; prothorax with a narrow, ferruginous margin; elytra punctato-striate, intervals raised, convex *incrassatus*.

Upper side metallic green; lateral part of the base densely punctured; elytra narrowly punctato-striate, intervals plane *nitens*.

ANISODACTYLUS MELANARIUS, Bohem.,

Insect. Caffr., i., p. 192.

Black, very shining; head quite smooth; palpi and the two basal joints of antennæ rufescent; the other joints brownish, very pubescent; labrum, epistoma, and head quite smooth; prothorax one-fourth longer than broad, slightly sinuate at the apex, very slightly amplified from the apical angle to the median part, and from there narrowed in a lesser degree towards the posterior angles, which are moderately rounded, base truncate, but very slightly sinuate above the scutellum and a little broader than the apical part, deeply grooved longitudinally in the middle, smooth on the disk, which is deplanate behind and deeply and closely aciculate there; elytra parallel, with the base straight and the shoulders not rounded, attenuated in the posterior part and sinuate towards the apex, nearly plane, narrowly punctato-striate, with the striæ finely punctured and the intervals raised, moderately broad and subcarinate; under side and legs light piceous, tarsi rufescent. Length $13\frac{1}{2}$ –14 mm.; width 5 mm.

Hab. Zambezia (Upper Limpopo River).

ANISODACTYLUS CAFFER, Bohem.,

Insect. Caffr., i., p. 193.

Black, shining; palpi and antennæ rufescent, the two basal joints of the latter maculated with black on the upper side; labrum very short, slightly sinuate in the middle, head smooth; prothorax one-fourth broader than long, moderately rounded from the apex to a little past the median part, posterior angles not acute, transverse anterior impression on the disk well defined, median longitudinal groove conspicuous, basal part of the disk very slightly aciculate;

elytra parallel, with the base straight and the shoulders not rounded, a little attenuated towards the posterior part and sinuate at the apex, nearly plane, narrowly striate, with the intervals almost plane and the punctures on the third interval very indistinct; under side reddish brown; legs rufescent or piceous. Length $11\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $4\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab. Zambezia (Upper Limpopo River).

ANISODACTYLUS SOBRINUS.

The description of *A. caffer* applies almost entirely to this species; the distinctive specific characters are: the absence of black mucleæ on the two basal joints of the antennæ, the length of the labrum which is greatly developed and nearly three times as long as in *A. caffer*, in which species it is abnormally short, and the base of prothorax less closely aciculate, while the anterior transverse groove is entirely wanting; the punctures on the third interval of elytra more distinct. Length $11\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Zambezia (Upper Limpopo River), Natal (Maritzburg).

ANISODACTYLUS AUSTRALIS.

Harpulus caffer, Bohem., Insect. Caffr., i., p. 203.

Black, shining; palpi, antennæ, and legs rufescent; labrum reddish brown; head smooth; prothorax a little amplified in the anterior part, very slightly aciculate in the basal part, outer edges faintly ferruginous, transverse anterior groove a little distinct in the female only, posterior angle blunt, slightly rounded; elytra parallel, the base straight, and the shoulders not rounded, sinuate near the apex, nearly plane, narrowly striate, with the intervals slightly convex, less so in the female, in which sex the punctures on the third interval are also less distinct, and the black colouring of the body more opaque; under side piceous. Length $11\frac{1}{2}$ –14 mm.; width $4\frac{1}{2}$ – $5\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Zambezia (Upper Limpopo), Mozambique (Lourenço-Marquez).

Boheman has described this species from female examples, and, naturally enough, placed it in the genus *Harpalus*.

ANISODACTYLUS HARPALINUS.

Black, shining; antennæ, palpi, labrum, and legs rufescent; head smooth; prothorax a little attenuated in the anterior and posterior part, and thus amplified in the centre, smooth in the disk, very slightly aciculate in the basal part, the anterior transverse depression very noticeable in the male, lateral edges narrowly ferruginous; elytra hardly broader at the base than the prothorax at the middle, parallel, the base straight and the shoulders not rounded, hardly

convex, narrowly striate with the intervals plane, the second one with two or three punctures in the posterior part, and the third one with four, extending from the base to the median part; these punctures are situated almost in the stria, and are not always very well defined. Length 10–11 mm.; width $3\frac{3}{4}$ –5 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town, Port St. John), Natal (D'Urban), Mozambique (Rikatla).

The species occurs also at Mombassa, East Africa. My examples from Mozambique are larger than those from Natal.

ANISODACTYLUS INCRASSATUS, Bohem.

Harpalus incrassatus, Insect. Caffr., i., p. 204.

Black, very shining in both sexes; antennæ, palpi, labrum, and legs ferruginous; prothorax broader at the apex than at the base, with the posterior part of the outer sides sinuate and the angle moderately sharp, smooth on the disk, with the base aciculate, lateral margins narrowly ferruginous; elytra broader than the prothorax at the base, parallel, hardly convex, narrowly punctato-striate, with the intervals convex but not carinate. Length 14–14½ mm.; width 5–5¾ mm.

Hab. Zambezia (Middle Limpopo River).

ANISODACTYLUS NITENS.

Bright metallic green on the upper side; labrum, palpi, antennæ, legs, and under side ferruginous; head smooth; prothorax rounded laterally, a little narrower in the posterior than in the anterior part, smooth on the disk, but with the posterior depressed part densely punctured; elytra parallel, a little broader than the prothorax, nearly straight at the base, with the shoulders not rounded, depressed, narrowly striate with the striæ finely punctured, the punctures hardly noticeable on the posterior part of the four dorsal striæ; intervals distinctly plane. Length 10 mm.; width 4 mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Pretoria).

GEN. BRADYBÆNUS, Dej.,

Spec. Col., iv., p. 160.

Excavation of the mentum moderately broad; base straight; inner part of the lobes at first perpendicular, and then oblique towards the apical part, the angle of which is very acute; ligula long, triangular, and slightly sinuate at the tip, as broad there as the paraglossæ, which are rounded laterally, and have three or four short setæ on the outer side, united with the ligula, and with the apical angle hardly projecting; last joint of maxillary and labial palpi fusiform, truncate

at the tip; head moderately broad, smooth; prothorax broad, rounded laterally, sinuate behind, with the posterior angles sharp; elytra a little broader than the prothorax, elongato-ovate, with the humeral angle produced in a short tooth, somewhat convex, striate, with the intervals smooth, no puncture on the third one; anterior tarsi short in both sexes, those of the male slightly ampliate and with two rows of squamulæ underneath; joints triangular, not incised, the fourth one a little narrower than the two preceding ones; median and posterior tarsi longer than the anterior, the intermediate ones without squamulæ on each side and not at all dilated in the male; claws very long in both sexes.

BRADYBÆNUS PSEUDOSCALARIS, Bertol.,

Nov. Comm. Ac. Bonon., 1849; Klug, Peters' Reise n. Moss., 1862, p. 170, pl. 12, fig. 2.

B. opulentus, Bohem., Insect. Caffr., i., p. 194.

Light testaceous, almost flavescent; apical part of the mandibles infusate; head smooth; prothorax amplified laterally from the apex to about the median part, sinuate from there to the posterior angle which is acute, base as broad as the apex, lateral posterior sides of the disk slightly deplanate, base aciculate from side to side, a transverse median green band in the apical and basal part; elytra elongato-ovate, truncate at the base with the humeral angle produced in a very short tooth, slightly convex, narrowly striate, with the intervals subconvex and smooth, moderately shining, flavescent, with an elongated green dorsal band on each side, uninterrupted on the second and third intervals, and broadly and obliquely obliterated in the median part on the fourth and fifth, where it does not reach behind quite as far as on the second and third, where it extends from the base to a short distance from the apex. Length 11–12 mm.; width 5–5½ mm.

Hab. Natal (D'Urban, Escourt, Tugela River).

GEN. PSEUDOSELENOPHORUS.

Mentum short, deeply emarginate, with the median part straight, the inner lobes sloping a little, sharp at the tip, rounded laterally; ligula very narrow and slender; paraglossæ nearly three times as broad, straight, rounded apically, longer than the ligula, and almost joining above it; last joint of maxillary palpi ovate, truncate at the tip, plurisetose, as well as the preceding one; head short; basal suture of the clypeus hardly distinct; prothorax rounded laterally, attenuate behind, the posterior angles sharp; elytra sub-oblong, striate, with three rows of distinct punctures; the three joints of the anterior tarsi of the male slightly dilated, squamulose

underneath, the basal one glabrous, those of the intermediate ones neither subdilate nor squamulose; the basal joint of the hind tarsi as long as the next two together.

Synopsis of Species.

Prothorax ampliate in the middle, the base nearly smooth *imitator*.
Prothorax sinuate behind, thickly aciculate along the base *venator*.

PSEUDOSELENOPHORUS IMITATOR.

Piceous, or with a greenish tinge on the upper part; palpi, antennæ, and legs flavescent; under side ferruginous; margins of prothorax narrowly rufescent; head smooth, short, the two impressions above the suture of the clypeus absent; prothorax a little ampliate in the anterior part, narrowed behind, but not sinuate, and with the posterior angle acute, disk smooth, posterior lateral depressions very faint, base slightly aciculate; scutellum rufescent; elytra slightly oblong, narrowly striate, intervals plane, smooth, the third, fifth, and seventh each with a row of punctures running from the base to the apex. Length 7 mm.; width $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Mozambique (Lourenço-Marquez), Natal (no exact locality), Ovampoland.

PSEUDOSELENOPHORUS VENATOR, Bohem.

Harpalus venator, Insect. Caffr., i., p. 211.

Piceous red, with the palpi and legs flavescent; labrum and antennæ rufescent; prothorax broadly edged with reddish brown; outer margin of elytra also reddish brown; under side piceous; head smooth, with the two impressions above the suture of the clypeus discernible; prothorax slightly rounded from the apex to about the median part and sinuate from there to the posterior angle, which is sharp, smooth in the anterior part of the disk, the lateral posterior part depressed, and the whole of the base thickly aciculate; elytra elongate, nearly parallel, slightly broader than the prothorax, narrowly striate; intervals plane, smooth, the punctures on the third, fifth, and seventh intervals not very conspicuous. Length 8 mm.; width 3 mm.

In one of my examples the suture of the elytra is as reddish brown as the outer margin.

Hab. Bechuanaland (Vryburg).

GEN. OMOSTROPUS.

Mentum moderately broad, emarginate, with a short median tooth, inner part of the lobes sloping, apex sharp, outer part rounded; ligula long, very slender, slightly emarginate at the tip; paraglossæ

nearly three times as broad as the ligula, disunited near the tip, much longer, and subtruncate diagonally; maxillæ ending in a very long hook; maxillary and labial palpi of *Harpalus*; head broad, with the suture of the clypeus very distinct; prothorax much sinuate behind, the posterior angles sharp and projecting; elytra elongate, moderately convex, deeply striate, with the intervals very convex or moderately raised, third interval with one puncture in the posterior part, equally shining in both sexes; anterior and intermediate tarsi of the male slightly dilated, the anterior ones a little more than the intermediate; short, the basal one triangular, and the following three cordiform, furnished beneath with squamæ disposed as in *Harpalus*, but the first joint and the basal part of the second one are glabrous; the joints of the anterior and intermediate tarsi are not so broadly dilated.

Synopsis of Species.

Intervals of elytra very convex.

Prothorax deeply sinuate behind, with the posterior angles sharp and projecting *tersulus*.

Intervals of elytra convex.

Prothorax slightly sinuate behind, posterior angles not very sharp, lateral impressions of the prothorax not punctured *vicarius*.

Intervals of elytra subconvex.

Prothorax sinuate behind, posterior angles sharp, projecting, base closely punctured *angustus*.

Prothorax sinuate behind, posterior angles sharp but not projecting much, base non-punctate *similis*.

OMOSTROPUS TERSULUS.

Black, shining; labrum and mandibles piceous red; palpi, antennæ, tibiæ, and tarsi rufescent; head smooth; prothorax truncate at the apex, slightly sinuate towards the apical angles, which project in front, amplified laterally in the anterior part, deeply sinuate behind, with the posterior angle projecting and acute, base nearly straight, disk smooth, hardly convex, base depressed and with a broad longitudinal impression filled with deep punctures on each side of the median longitudinal groove, which is deep and reaches from base to apex; elytra truncate at the base, with the sides straight, slightly oblong in the female, narrowly striate, with the intervals raised and very convex, the third interval with a faint puncture at the top of the posterior declivity; under side reddish brown or black. Length 10–11 mm.; width $3\frac{1}{4}$ –4 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Sunday's River), Natal (D'Urban), Zambezia (Salisbury).

OMOSTROPUS VICARIUS.

Smaller than the preceding species, and with the same colouring on the upper part, but the prothorax has a very narrow rufescent margin and the legs are brick-red; the shape of the head is similar, but the prothorax is much less sinuated laterally behind, the posterior angle, although sharp, does not project, and the basal lateral impressions are broader, shallower, and not punctured; the elytra are also sub-parallel, but the intervals, although very convex, are not so much raised; under side piceous. Length 9 mm.; width $3-3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Seymour), Natal (Escourt), Transvaal (Pretoria).

OMOSTROPUS CONSANGUINEUS.

Piceous; elytra fuscous brown; antennæ, palpi, and legs rufescent; head smooth; prothorax amplified in the anterior part, deeply sinuate behind, with the posterior angles sharp and projecting, lateral depressions broad, deep, the whole of the base with a broad series of closely-set punctures extending from one depression to the other; elytra parallel, narrowly striate, with the intervals convex, but not so much raised as in the two preceding species, the puncture on the third interval very distinct; under side piceous red. Length 8 mm.; width $2\frac{3}{4}-3$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Griqualand West), Ovampoland.

OMOSTROPUS SIMILIS.

Piceous black, with the palpi, antennæ, a narrow marginal band on the prothorax, the legs, and also the labrum brick-red; head smooth; prothorax ampliate in the anterior part, narrowed behind but not sinuate, posterior angle sharp but not projecting, basal lateral depression narrow, shallow, and punctured; elytra not broader than the base of the prothorax, very parallel, narrowly striate, the striae faintly punctulate, intervals slightly convex. Length 11 mm.; width 4 mm.

As long as *O. tersulus*, but narrower, and with the elytra more parallel and the intervals almost plane in comparison; the prothorax is not so sinuate behind and the angles are not projecting.

I have only seen the female of this species, but I have no doubt that the species belongs to the present genus.

Hab. Ovampoland (Lake N'Gami).

GEN. HYPOLITHUS, Dej.,

Spec. Col., iv., 1829, p. 166.

Mentum transverse, deeply emarginate, median part straight, inner side of the lobes subperpendicular, apex sharp; ligula

narrow; paraglossæ broad, rounded at the tip, hardly longer than the ligula and separated from it at a very short distance from the apex; last joints of the palpi fusiform, truncate at the tip; mandibles short; labrum with a deep puncture on each side of the base of the epistoma; antennæ filiform, reaching the base of the prothorax; prothorax transverse, a little rounded laterally from the apical part to the median part, a little narrowed behind with the posterior angles blunt, plane on the disk and depressed laterally in the posterior part; elytra oblong, nearly plane, narrowly striate with the intervals finely aciculate or shagreened, with always a series of spaced punctures on the eighth interval, and occasionally on the third or the alternate ones; anterior and median tarsi of the male dilated, triangular or slightly cordiform and clothed underneath with two series of diagonal squamulæ.

Synopsis of Species.

Elytra black, pubescent, intervals not punctured.

Prothorax and elytra with a very broad ferruginous margin; { *saponarius*.
elytra with brown tessellation { *Escheri*.

Disk of prothorax closely and densely punctured { *porrectus*.
.. .. . { *tomentosus*.
.. .. . { *holosericeus*.

Basal part only of the prothorax densely punctured *caffer*.

Prothorax much attenuate behind, covered with deep, moderately dense punctures *puncticollis*.

Elytra glabrous, more or less iridescent; prothorax finely aciculate in the posterior depressions.

Intervals of elytra closely shagreened, no series of punctures on the intervals *integer*.

Very iridescent; elytra narrowly edged with ferruginous; third, fifth, and seventh intervals with a series of punctures *glaber*.

Elytra not edged with ferruginous, intervals broad, plane, third and fifth intervals with a series of punctures *connexus*.

Elytra narrow, not edged with ferruginous, intervals slightly convex, third and fifth intervals with a series of punctures.. .. . *interstitialis*.

Prothorax with a moderately broad yellowish margin, intervals set with fine closely-set punctures, third interval with a series of punctures.. .. . *difficilis*.

Prothorax narrowly edged with yellow, intervals subaciculate, third and fifth intervals with a series of punctures *melancholicus*.

Elytra with posterior yellow markings.

Elytra subæneous, with the sutural part slightly piceous, and a subquadrate sutural reddish patch on the posterior part *ornatus*.

Elytra green, with a lateral apical flavescent patch on each side *scitus*.

HYPOLITHUS SAPONARIUS, Oliv.,

Entom., iii., 35, p. 69, pl. 3, fig. 26.

Antennæ, palpi, labrum, and legs flavescent; head piceous, closely

punctured; prothorax a little attenuated in the anterior part, and very slightly in the posterior the angles of which are not acute, nearly plane on the disk, but broadly depressed on each side of the base, longitudinal groove distinct in the median part only, closely but distinctly aciculate all over, piceous red, faintly iridescent with a very broad light ferruginous outer margin deeply incised towards the base, with only the inner excised part reaching the posterior angle; median part of the base slightly ferruginous; elytra oblong, slightly broader than the base of the prothorax in the anterior part, and a little broader past the middle than the prothorax at its widest, nearly plane, narrowly striate with the intervals plane, broad, finely aciculate, not punctured, brownish black, subopaque with a very faint iridescent tinge, very briefly pubescent, with the alternating intervals broadly tessellated with light brown, outer margin entirely light brown, third interval without any punctures; under side light piceous. Length 12-13 mm.; width 5 mm.

Hab. Ovampoland (Cunene River).

Originally recorded from Senegal.

HYPOLITHUS ESCHERI, Dej.,

Spec. Col., v., p. 833.

Might be taken for a very small example of *H. saponarius*. The colour and sculpture are identical and the tessellation of the elytra is similar; the ferruginous outer margin of the prothorax is broader in proportion and not interrupted at the base; the elytra are not iridescent and are more oblongo-ovate than in *H. saponarius*. Length 9 mm.; width $3-3\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Natal (D'Urban, Newcastle).

This species was also originally recorded from Senegal.

HYPOLITHUS TOMENTOSUS, Dej.,

Spec. Col., iv., p. 168.

Black, subopaque with a faint iridescence on the prothorax and elytra; palpi and legs yellowish, knees slightly infuscate; antennæ with the two basal joints yellowish, the others infuscate; head finely aciculate from the epistoma to the base; labrum subpiceous; prothorax gradually rounded from the base to the apex, and a little ampliate in the centre, posterior angles blunt, disk plane, very slightly depressed laterally behind, very closely punctured all over, extreme end of outer margin slightly ferruginous; elytra elongate, with the outer sides straight but one-fourth broader past the median part than at the base, which is slightly broader than that of the prothorax, plane, striate, intervals broad, finely aciculate, very briefly

pubescent and without any seriated punctures; under side subiridescent. Length 13–15 mm.; width 5–6 mm.

Hab. Mozambique (Lourenço-Marquez), Ovampoland (Cunene River).

HYPOLITHUS PORRECTUS.

Black, subopaque, with a very faint iridescence on the prothorax and elytra; antennæ, palpi, and legs light ferruginous; head finely aciculate from the epistoma to the base; prothorax a little attenuate in the anterior and posterior parts, posterior angles not acute, disk plane with a little lateral depression behind, closely punctured all over, extreme edge of the outer margins light ferruginous; elytra elongate, parallel, narrowly striate, intervals plane, closely aciculate, briefly pubescent, and without any seriated punctures; under side piceous, slightly iridescent. Length 13–14 mm.; width 5–5½ mm.

Hab. Ovampoland (Cunene River), Natal (Maritzburg, Eshowe).

Closely allied to the preceding species, but the prothorax is slightly less broad and the elytra more parallel, not at all ampliate past the median part; the pubescence on the elytra is also less dense, sometimes hardly discernible.

I have retained for this species De Chaudoir's collection name.

HYPOLITHUS HOLOSERICEOUS, Dej.,

Spec. Col., iv., p. 171.

H. marginicollis, Bohem., Insect. Caffr., i., p. 195.

Black, very briefly pubescent; elytra very faintly iridescent in the centre, palpi, labrum, antennæ, and legs yellowish red; head and prothorax finely and closely aciculate, the latter hardly impressed laterally behind, outer margin narrowly edged with ferruginous brown; elytra slightly broader than the base of the prothorax, elongate, nearly parallel, narrowly striate, intervals plane, and very finely shagreened; no seriated punctures on the intervals. Length 11–13 mm.; width 4½–5 mm.

De Chaudoir considers *H. marginicollis*, Bohem., as a variety of *H. holosericeus*, Dej.; the latter is a little larger than the former, but I am unable to differentiate the two.

Hab. Mozambique (Lourenço-Marquez).

HYPOLITHUS CAFFER, Bohem.,

Insect. Caffr., i., p. 196.

Black, moderately shining; elytra with a very faint iridescence and covered with an extremely short pubescence; palpi, labrum, antennæ, and legs light ferruginous; head smooth or very faintly aciculate; prothorax slightly impressed laterally in the posterior

part, anterior part of the disk smooth, posterior one finely shagreened, outer margins narrowly ferruginous; elytra elongate, subparallel, narrowly striate, intervals plane, very finely aciculate, and without any seriated punctures. Length $9\frac{1}{2}$ –11 mm.; width $3\frac{3}{4}$ –4 mm.

Less pubescent than *H. holosericeus*, and differing in the sculpture of the head and prothorax. I have not seen the male, but the eight females I have examined have no trace of any seriated punctures on the alternating intervals, as mentioned by Bohem., *loc. cit.*, in his description.

Hab. Zambezia (Salisbury), Natal (Newcastle, Maritzburg), Cape Colony (Grahamstown).

HYPOLITHUS PUNCTICOLLIS, Bohem.,

Insect. Caffr., i., p. 200.

Black, subopaque, briefly pubescent; palpi, labrum, antennæ, and legs ferruginous, under side piceous; head closely punctured, the punctures deep; prothorax slightly ampliate laterally from the apex to the median part, attenuate from the median part to the base which is narrower than the apex, posterior angles obtuse, disk plane, slightly impressed laterally behind and covered with closely-set, deep punctures, edge of lateral margins slightly recurved and ferruginous; elytra elongate, subparallel, intervals plane, finely shagreened; striæ very narrow, third and fifth intervals with some indistinct seriated punctures. Length 8 mm.; width $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Natal (D'Urban, teste Bohem).

Easily identified through the well-defined punctures, not aciculation, of the head and prothorax; the shape of the latter is also different from that of the other species, being much more narrowed behind, almost subcordiform.

I have seen only Boheman's type; this species might perhaps belong to the genus *Ophonus*, which has a few representatives in Morocco, Senegambia, Egypt, and Abyssinia.

HYPOLITHUS INTEGER.

Black, with a faint greenish iridescent tinge on the upper part, under side piceous; palpi, labrum, legs, and the two basal joints of antennæ flavescent, the other joints ferruginous; head finely aciculate; prothorax of the usual shape, very finely aciculate on the disk and shagreened along the base and in the lateral posterior depressions; elytra elongate, subparallel, plane, narrowly striate, intervals closely shagreened, the three juxta-sutural ones slightly convex and very slightly carinate, seriated punctures on the fifth and third intervals not visible. Length 11 mm.; width 4 mm.

Hab. Natal (? Maritzburg).

HYPOLITHUS CONNEXUS.

Black, shining on the upper part; palpi, labrum, antennæ, and legs ferruginous; head smooth; prothorax smooth on the anterior part, finely aciculate in the posterior lateral depressions and in the basal part, outer margins narrowly ferruginous; elytra elongate, suboblong, striate, plane, deeply aciculate, the third, fifth, and seventh intervals with a conspicuous series of spaced punctures, less distinct, however, on the seventh interval. Length 10 mm.; width $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

An intermediate form between *H. integer*, of which it has the more massive facies, and *H. glaber*, from which it differs by the more ampliate prothorax, the absence of iridescence on the elytra, and the deeper and much more conspicuous aciculation of the elytra.

Hab. Natal (D'Urban).

HYPOLITHUS GLABER, Bohem.,

Insect. Caffr., i., p. 197.

Black, very iridescent on the upper part; palpi, antennæ, and legs flavescent, labrum ferruginous, under side piceous; head smooth; prothorax with a distinct light ferruginous outer margin, smooth with the posterior lateral depressions and the base finely aciculate; elytra elongate, subparallel, striate, intervals plane, slightly aciculate, the third and fifth with a series of distinct spaced punctures. Length 9–10 mm.; width $3-3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Stellenbosch, Seymour, Knysna, Transkei), Natal (Newcastle, D'Urban, Maritzburg), Transvaal (Rustenburg), Bechuanaland (Gaberones).

HYPOLITHUS INTERSTITIALIS, Bohem.,

Insect. Caffr., i., p. 199.

Black, shining on the upper part, not iridescent, under side piceous; antennæ, palpi, labrum, and legs flavescent; head smooth; prothorax smooth, slightly aciculate in the lateral posterior depressions, outer sides narrowly ferruginous; elytra elongate, parallel, striate, intervals moderately plane and deeply aciculate, third and fifth with two conspicuous series of spaced punctures. Length $8\frac{3}{4}$ –9 mm.; width 3 mm.

Closely allied to *H. glaber*, but a little narrower; the elytra are not iridescent, and the intervals are much more deeply aciculate.

Hab. Cape Colony (Grahamstown), Natal (D'Urban), Ovampoland (Omramba).

HYPOLITHUS DIFFICILIS.

Black, very iridescent on the upper part; palpi, apical part of the

labrum, legs and the two basal joints of antennæ flavescent, the other joints with an infusate line on the upper part; head smooth; prothorax smooth or very faintly aciculate laterally in the anterior part, the aciculation deeper and much more conspicuous along the base and still more so in the lateral posterior depressions, outer margins with a moderately broad flavescent edge; elytra elongate, subparallel, intervals very narrowly punctato-striate, closely and deeply aciculate, third interval only with a series of spaced punctures; under side piceous, iridescent. Length $6\frac{3}{4}$ –8 mm.; width 3 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Umzimkulu), Natal (Frere), Transvaal (Potchefstroom), Zambezia (Salisbury).

HYPOLITHUS MELANCHOLICUS, Bohem.,

Insect. Caffr., i., p. 201.

Black, with a faint iridescence on the upper part; palpi, labrum, legs, and the whole of the antennæ flavescent; head smooth, prothorax aciculate in the lateral posterior depressions and along the base, outer margin narrowly flavescent; elytra elongate, subparallel, narrowly striate; intervals very faintly aciculate, third interval with a well-defined series of spaced punctures, and the fifth one also with a series of punctures, less well defined, however, than those on the third interval. Length 6–7 mm.; width $2\frac{1}{2}$ – $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Closely allied to the preceding species, but the sculpture of the intervals of the elytra is different, and there are two series of punctures instead of one as in *H. difficilis*.

Hab. Cape Colony (Hope Town), Natal (D'Urban), Zambezia (Salisbury).

One of my examples from Salisbury is not iridescent.

HYPOLITHUS ORNATUS, Pér.,

Trans. S. Afric. Phil. Soc., 1892, p. 21.

Black, with a faint greenish tinge on the upper side; palpi, legs and the two basal joints of antennæ flavescent, the other joints and the labrum ferruginous; head smooth; prothorax smooth, very slightly aciculate in the posterior lateral depressions and along the base, outer margins narrowly edged with light ferruginous in the anterior part, the ferruginous edge broadening in the posterior part; elytra elongate, subparallel, striate, intervals plane, faintly aciculate, third interval with a conspicuous series of spaced punctures, sub-opaque and with a sutural, posterior yellowish-red macula extending on each side as far as the third stria, and reaching from the posterior declivity to the apex; under side light piceous. Length 12 mm.; width $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Ovampoland.

HYPOLITHUS SCITUS.

Metallic green, moderately shining; palpi, antennæ, and legs flavescent, elytra with a lateral posterior sinuate yellow patch; head punctulate; prothorax with the usual shape and sculpture, and with a flavescent lateral margin broadening from the median part to the base; elytra oblong, striate, the intervals not exactly shagreened but with two or three series of rough punctures, the third one has a row of equidistant deep punctures close to one another, and the fifth has also a row of punctures more distant from one another; the colour is brighter green than on the prothorax, and in the posterior part there is on each side a more or less deep yellow sinuate patch extending from the fourth stria to the outer margin, and produced along the margin to the apex, where it ascends along the suture to abreast of the lower part of the patch; under side piceous. Length 7 mm.; width 3 mm.

Hab. Mozambique (Lourenço-Marquez).

GEN. AXINOTOMA, Dej.,

Spec. Col., v., p. 29.

Mentum with a median tooth rounded at tip and not so long as the lateral lobes (*A. obtuseangula*), or without any median tooth at all (*A. posticalis*); ligula extremely narrow, paraglossæ three times as broad as the ligula and disconnected from it near the tip; mandibles, labrum, and antennæ as in *Hypolithus*; head very short; prothorax nearly twice as broad as long, rounded laterally in the anterior part which is broader than the basal part, the sides of which are straight and the angles sharp, not rounded; elytra aciculate as in *Hypolithus* but with only one puncture in the posterior part of the third interval; anterior tarsi of the male dilated, the four joints cordiform, the fourth deeply incised, and all clothed underneath with two series of diagonal squamulæ, joints of intermediate tarsi not dilated, cylindrical.

The distinctive characters between *Axinotoma* and *Hypolithus* consists in the cylindrical shape of the joints of the tarsi of the intermediate pair of legs in *Axinotoma*; the elytra are also aciculate as in *Hypolithus*, but there is only one puncture in the third interval, instead of a series.

The genus is represented in Senegal and Abyssinia.

Synopsis of Species.

Prothorax with a narrow rufescent lateral band; elytra black	<i>obtuseangula</i> .
Prothorax broadly flavescent laterally; elytra with a sutural	
apical triangular yellow patch	<i>posticalis</i> .

AXINOTOMA OBTUSEANGULA.

Black, subopaque, with labrum, palpi, legs, antennæ, and a narrow lateral border on the prothorax flavescent; head very short, faintly aciculate, eyes large; last joint of palpi briefly bristly, fusiform and truncate at tip; prothorax short, nearly twice as broad as long, gradually amplified laterally from the anterior angle to the median part, and a little diagonally narrowed from there to the base, plane on the disk with a broad depression on each side of the median part of the base which is finely shagreened from side to side, while the anterior part is slightly aciculate; elytra oblong, slightly broader than the prothorax at its widest part, striate, intervals plane, closely aciculate, the third one with one puncture on the upper part; underside piceous red, slightly iridescent. Length 12 mm.; width $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Natal (D'Urban).

I have retained for this species the manuscript name it bears in De Chaudoir's collection.

AXINOTOMA POSTICALIS.

Black, subopaque, with the labrum, palpi, antennæ, legs, and a very broad lateral border on the prothorax and an apical patch on the elytra flavescent; prothorax as in the preceding species but slightly less constricted laterally behind; elytra oblong, slightly broader than the prothorax at base, striate, intervals plane, closely aciculate, the apical flavescent patch is triangular, and extends as far as the third stria on each side; the ultimate joints of the palpi are not so swollen as in *A. obtuseangula* and are smooth instead of being briefly bristly; the puncture on the third interval is similar. Length $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 4 mm.

Hab. Natal (D'Urban).

GEN. SIOPELUS, Murray,

Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 1859, p. 27.

Mentum transverse, deeply emarginate, with a short median tooth, inner part of the lobes nearly perpendicular, apex very sharp, ligula slender, paraglossæ also slender but broader than the ligula and longer, last joint of maxillary and labial palpi subfusiform and acuminate; head and antennæ as in *Hypolithus*; posterior angles of prothorax moderately acute, elytra elongate, subparallel, intervals plane, shagreened, divided by a double, very narrow, line; third interval with seriate punctures; second joint of the anterior tarsi of the male slightly broader than the others and as much elongate as in *Hypolithus*, intermediate ones not so broad as the anterior, fourth joint incised; wings under the elytra.

Synopsis of Species.

Black, a little iridescent; antennæ, palpi, legs, and a narrow lateral margin on the prothorax flavescent *mashunus*.

Light ferruginous; head, median part of the prothorax, and a very broad sutural band on the elytra black *natalicus*.

Black, slightly greenish; a moderately broad flavescent lateral marginal patches on the prothorax, and two subdiagonal ones on the posterior part of each elytron *venustulus*.

SIOPELUS INSUTUS.

Black, slightly iridescent, antennæ light ferruginous, palpi and legs flavescent, under side very iridescent; head aciculate; prothorax deeply aciculate, outer margin narrowly flavescent, slightly rounded laterally at the apex, with the sides nearly straight; posterior angle blunt but not rounded, disk moderately plane, posterior part very slightly impressed laterally along the suture midway between the outer angle and the longitudinal median groove, which reaches the base and is very distinct; elytra elongate, subparallel, hardly broader at the base than the prothorax at its widest, moderately plane with the intervals finely shagreened, plane and divided from one another by two narrow longitudinal, parallel lines; third interval with a series of distinct spaced punctures. Length 9 mm.; width $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Zambezia (Salisbury).

In spite of the peculiar sculpture of the elytra, the juxta-scutellary striæ, although very faint, can still be detected.

SIOPELUS LIMBATUS.

Very light ferruginous, with the palpi, legs, prosternum, and the two basal joints of antennæ very light brick-red, the other joints infusate in the median part, meso- and meta-sternum, and also the abdomen black, iridescent; head smooth, black, labrum and mandibles ferruginous; prothorax a little ampliate from the apex to past the median part, very slightly narrowed behind, but not sinuate, and with the posterior angle blunt but not rounded, moderately plane on the disk, but more plane behind and with a hardly pronounced lateral depression, the median longitudinal groove reaching neither base nor apex, anterior part faintly, posterior part densely aciculate, light ferruginous with a very broad, median black, slightly iridescent, longitudinal band reaching from apex to base; elytra elongate, subparallel, ferruginous, with a very broad dorsal, black, iridescent band reaching on each side the fifth stria and extending from the base to the top of the posterior declivity, intervals plane, finely shagreened, separated from one another by two narrow longitudinal parallel lines, third interval with a series of distinct, spaced punctures. Length 8 mm.; width 3 mm.

Hab. Natal (D'Urban).

SIOPELUS VENUSTULUS, Bohem.,

Insect. Caffr., i., p. 202.

Very dark bottle-green on the upper part, under side black, iridescent; palpi, legs, and the three basal joints of the antennæ flavescent, the other joints of the antennæ deeply infusate; head nearly smooth; prothorax ampliate laterally from the apex to the median part, very slightly narrowed from there, but not sinuated, to the posterior angle which is sharp, finely shagreened all over, slightly impressed behind between the posterior angle and the median longitudinal groove which reaches the base, lateral part with a broad, flavescent margin; elytra elongate, subparallel, intervals plane with two series of deep, seriate punctures often coalescing and separated by two narrow parallel lines, and having on each side in the posterior declivity a sinuate pale-yellow transverse patch extending from the fourth to the eighth interval, and a little below it two elongated ones filling respectively the first and second intervals and reaching the apex. In some examples the elongate, coalescing, narrow bands of which the transverse posterior patch consists, are much shorter on the fifth and seventh intervals than on the other two. Length $6\frac{1}{4}$ –7 mm.; width $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Natal (Frere, D'Urban, Escourt), Transvaal (Leydenburg, Pretoria), Zambezia (Salisbury).

GEN. HARPALUS, Latreille,

Hist. Nat., viii., 1804, p. 325.

Mentum broadly emarginate with a small median tooth, inner part of the lateral lobes oblique, sharp at the tip, outer part rounded; ligula long, narrow, disunited from the paraglossæ near the tip, emarginate at the apex and bearing a long seta on each side of the emargination; paraglossæ slightly longer than the ligula and twice as broad, slanting a little at the apex; ultimate joint of maxillary and labial palpi subfusiform and truncate at the apex, the labial one setulose; mandibles short, arcuate at the tip, the right one with a median inner tooth; labrum a little broader than long, not emarginate; head not narrowed behind, eyes moderately projecting; prothorax broader than long, with the outer sides more or less straight behind from the lateral seta to the posterior angle, seldom contracted at base, posterior angles always distinct, although sometimes blunted; elytra parallel or oblong, always less parallel in the female than in the male, striate, with the intervals slightly convex or plane, always more plane in the female when they are subconvex in the male, and also more opaque in that sex when the elytra are black, or less bright when æneous or brown with a metallic

tinge, third interval with a puncture above the posterior declivity; (there is one exception, *H. fulvicornis*); seventh interval with one apical puncture, outer margin with a series of punctures interrupted in the median part; tarsi of the anterior and intermediate legs of the male much dilated, broadly cordiform, the basal one of the intermediate tarsi less broad than in the fore-legs; under side with a series of squamæ *en chevron* on each side, fourth joint of the anterior and intermediate tarsi incised; in the female the joints of the fore tarsi are slightly dilated and subcordiform, the fourth one is not incised, those of the intermediate ones are elongate and both are glabrous underneath.

There can be little doubt that the larvæ of *Harpalus* are phytophagous but like most larvæ of Coleoptera they are seldom met with. In the imago state, *Harpalus* is found under stones or heaps of decaying vegetation. The great likeness of one species to another renders the identification of species very difficult indeed. The South African species are seldom intensely black, mostly piceous black, and occasionally with the elytra brown, light brown with an æneous tinge, and also, though seldom, metallic green, and even in that case there is a tinge of brown.

I am far from satisfied with my synoptic arrangement of the species, although I believe that, owing to their uniformity, the shape of the prothorax is worth consideration in the grouping of the South African species.

Synopsis of Species.

- Prothorax sinuate in the posterior part; posterior angle sharp.
 Elytra oblong.
 Head infusate; prothorax and elytra light testaceous, the latter with two longitudinal infusate lines on each side *xanthoraphus*.
 Elytra without any infusate lines *fallax*.
 Elytra with a broad juxta-sutural infusate band extending from the suture to the fourth interval *dorsiger*.
 Elytra elongate.
 Light testaceous with the median part of the elytra infusate *miles*.
 Upper part piceous, basal impressions of prothorax distinctly punctured *defector*.
 Piceous red, basal impressions of prothorax not punctured *errans*.
 Prothorax with the base as broad as the median part, outer sides nearly straight from the lateral seta to the posterior angle.
 Elytra parallel.
 Prothorax and elytra piceous red; intervals subconvex *dubius*.
 Upper part black, shining, intervals of elytra plane *lugubris*.
 Prothorax and elytra piceous, the former with a distinct rufescent outer margin; intervals plane *angustipennis*.
 Outer margin of prothorax hardly rufescent; antennæ with the exception of the three basal joints infusate; femora and apex of tibiæ piceous red *nanniscus*.

Prothorax amplified in the median part; piceous on the upper part { *hybridus*.
exiguus.

Prothorax slightly amplified laterally in the anterior part from the anterior angle to the lateral seta, and nearly straight from there to the posterior angle.

Body elongate; colour light piceous *parvulus*.

Prothorax attenuate laterally from the anterior angle to the lateral seta; straight or nearly so from there to the posterior angle which is blunt.

Wings under the elytra.

Upper side intensely black *clavipes*.

Upper part piceous *natalensis*.

Upper part piceous; no puncture on the third interval *fulvicornis*.

No wings under the elytra.

Prothorax slightly amplify laterally in the middle and a little narrowed in front and behind; posterior angle moderately sharp but not projecting; legs, antennæ, and palpi flavescent; elytra subparallel *capicola*.

Legs, antennæ, and palpi flavescent; elytra oblong *spurius*.

Legs piceous or piceous red; antennæ flavescent; elytra elongate *congener*.

Legs and antennæ black or piceous; elytra narrow, subcostate *spretus*.

Elytra piceous red, elongate or suboblong; antennæ and legs flavescent *cursorius*.

Wings under the elytra.

Elytra piceous or piceous red; antennæ and legs flavescent .. *agilis*.

Elytra broad, short, parallel; antennæ and legs infusate with the two basal and the last joint of the former flavescent .. *natalicus*.

Elytra brown.

Head and prothorax piceous red; antennæ infusate, with the exception of the three basal joints; lateral impressions on the prothorax deep, and punctulate *fuscipennis*.

Head and prothorax æneous; antennæ slightly infusate, with the three basal joints flavescent; lateral impressions on the prothorax moderately deep and not punctured *brunneipennis*.

Prothorax and elytra chestnut-brown *phæopterus*.

Head and prothorax black; elytra light brown with a narrow sutural and outer marginal black band *fulvipennis*.

Elytra æneous or æneous-green.

Elytra with a slight greenish tinge; antennæ and legs flavescent { *nanus*.
subæneus.

Elytra with a bright green tinge; antennæ and legs flavescent .. *fusco-æneus*.

Elytra dark green, nearly black; antennæ, with the exception of the three basal joints, the femora, end of tibiæ, and tarsi infusate *precarius*.

Elytra æneous-green, with a moderately broad rufescent outer margin.

Prothorax a little attenuate behind, with a conspicuous outer margin; elytra with a narrow sutural and outer marginal rufescent band *rufo-cinctus*.

HARPALUS XANTHORAPHUS, Wiedem.,
Zool. Mag., ii., 1, p. 55.

Labrum, antennæ, and legs very light testaceous, upper side very shining; head deeply infusate, with a metallic tinge, nearly smooth, the seta over the eye very long; prothorax truncate at the apex with the apical angles nearly rounded, the outer sides also rounded and slightly ampliate to about the median part, slightly narrowed and sinuate from there to the outer angle, which is acute, disk smooth with the basal impression well defined, testaceous all round with the median part æneous; elytra oblong, truncate at the base, narrowly striate with the intervals smooth, the third one with a distinct puncture close to the second stria on the posterior part, light testaceous with a more or less light æneous band extending across the base, and also longitudinally on each side on the second and third intervals; both these transverse and longitudinal bands are often very indistinct; under side piceous, abdomen reddish brown. Length $6\frac{1}{4}$ – $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $2\frac{1}{4}$ – $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town, Stellenbosch, Worcester, Malmesbury, Kimberley).

HARPALUS FALLAX.

The description of *H. xanthoraphus* is entirely suited to the present species, but it is a little larger, decidedly more plane on the elytra which are more flavescent and have no fuscous patch, the puncture on the third interval is nearly obliterated. Length 7 mm.; width $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town).

I have not seen the male of this species, which is distinguished from the preceding one more by its depressed elytra and more massive body than by any other specific character.

HARPALUS MILES.

Very light yellow, testaceous, shining; antennæ and legs flavescent; head smooth; prothorax very slightly sinuate in the posterior part, posterior angles very acute, slightly projecting, smooth and with a median fuscous patch; elytra elongated, suboblong, narrowly striate, intervals nearly smooth or with an extremely fine aciculation, plane, very light testaceous yellow, subinfusate occasionally on each side of the suture as far as the fifth stria, prosternum and median part of abdominal segments light brown. Length 8 mm.; width 3 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Kimberley).

Elytra more parallel than in the two preceding species, and with the prothorax broader in proportion and less sinuate laterally behind. I was led to believe that owing to its light colouring *H. miles* was

an immature form, but I have captured and received numerous examples at different times of the year, and always of a uniform colour.

HARPALUS DORSIGER, Klug,

Monatsb. Berl. Ac., 1853, p. 249 ; Peters' Reis. n. Mossamb., 1862, p. 171, pl. 10, fig. 5.

Testaceous yellow on the upper and under sides ; palpi, antennæ, and legs flavescent ; elytra infusate from base to apex and from the suture to the fourth stria ; head smooth ; prothorax much broader than the head, very slightly ampliate from the anterior angle to the median part, and sinuate from there to the posterior angle which is sharp, smooth in the anterior part but finely aciculate in the posterior part ; elytra oblongo-ovate, broader past the middle than the prothorax, narrowly striate, with the intervals plane, the puncture on the third interval absent. Length 9-10 mm. ; width $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Potchefstroom).

HARPALUS DEFECTOR.

Black, shining, the two basal joints of the antennæ and the base of the third reddish, the other joints infusate ; palpi and tibiæ reddish, apex of tibiæ and femora piceous red ; head smooth ; prothorax sinuate behind above the posterior angle, which is well defined, basal impressions narrow and distinctly punctured ; elytra elongate, suboblong, striate, with the intervals plane ; under side piceous. Length 7 mm. ; width $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Worcester).

HARPALUS ERRANS.

Piceous red, with the elytra rufous brown ; palpi, antennæ, and legs rufescent ; in shape and size it is very much like *H. capicola*, but it is at once distinguished by the shape of the outer sides of the prothorax, which are much more deeply sinuate behind, and the posterior angle is much more sharp. Length 11 mm. ; width 4 mm.

Hab. Zambezia (Middle Limpopo River).

I have seen the female only of this species.

HARPALUS DUBIUS, Bohem.,

Insect. Caffr., i., p. 208.

Piceous on the upper part, reddish brown underneath ; antennæ, palpi, and legs flavescent ; head and prothorax smooth, the latter with a very narrow rufescent outer margin, the outer sides very slightly attenuate in the anterior part, and nearly parallel from there to the posterior angle, which is well defined although not acute,

basal, lateral impressions hardly defined; elytra elongate, slightly oblong, not broader than the prothorax, pitchy brown, subopaque, striate, with the intervals very slightly convex, the puncture on the third interval hardly distinct. Length 11 mm.; width $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

This and the two following species are noticeable on account of their elongate, subparallel shape, the elytra not being broader than the prothorax, and the outer sides of the prothorax being almost straight.

I have not seen the male, which is probably less opaque.

Hab. Caffraria, teste Bohem.

HARPALUS LUGUBRIS, Bohem.,

Insect. Caffr., i., p. 214.

Similar in shape to *H. dubius*, but pitchy black, shining on the upper and under side; antennæ, palpi, and legs rufescent; head smooth; prothorax with a faintly reddish narrow outer margin, the basal, sublateral depressions somewhat diagonal, broad, but not deep; elytra elongate, not broader than the prothorax, parallel, narrowly striate, with the intervals quite plane, the puncture on the third interval a little higher than usual. Length 8 mm.; width $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Seen Boheman's type only.

HARPALUS NANNISCUS.

Black, with the prothorax very narrowly edged with red, the three basal joints of antennæ flavescent, the others infusate; shape of the prothorax as in *H. angustipennis*, a little, but less attenuate in the anterior part, the lateral depressions well defined; elytra slightly oblong, striate in the usual manner, with the intervals plane and less parallel than in *angustipennis*. Length 6 mm.; width $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

The general facies is not unlike that of *H. parvulus*, but the sides of the prothorax are almost straight.

Hab. Cape Colony (exact locality unknown).

HARPALUS ANGUSTIPENNIS, Bohem.,

Insect. Caffr., i., p. 212.

This species might be taken at first sight for a small example of *H. lugubris*; piceous black, shining; palpi, antennæ, and legs flavescent, under side piceous; prothorax a little more attenuate in the anterior part than in *lugubris*, but equally straight from the middle to the posterior angle, lateral and basal margin rufescent, lateral part of the base subdepressed and faintly aciculate from the outer side to the impression, which merges with the lateral depression; elytra elongate, not broader than the prothorax, nearly parallel, narrowly striate with the intervals smooth, the puncture of the third

interval placed as high as in *H. lugubris*, from which it mainly differs in size and in the sculpture of the basal part of the prothorax. Length $6\frac{1}{4}$ mm.; width $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Kimberley), Transvaal (Bocksburg).

HARPALUS HYBRIDUS, Bohem.,

Insect. Caffr., i., p. 209.

Piceous black, shining; palpi, antennæ, and legs flavescent; head smooth; prothorax rounded from the apical angle to the lateral seta, and from there nearly straight to the posterior angle, basal impressions narrow and deep; elytra oblong, shining, striate, intervals very slightly convex or almost plane; they are less piceous black than the head and prothorax, and the epipleuræ are rufescent. Length $9\frac{1}{2}$ –10 mm.; width 4 mm.

I have not seen the female.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town, Knysna).

HARPALUS EXIGUUS, Bohem.,

Insect. Caffr., i., p. 217.

Piceous black, shining; antennæ, palpi, and legs subrufescent, the two basal joints of the antennæ pale yellow; head smooth; prothorax a little ampliate laterally in the median part, with the extreme edge of the outer margin slightly rufescent, lateral basal impressions moderately broad and deeper in the median part; elytra oblong, narrowly striate, and with the intervals very slightly convex; under side piceous. Length 6 mm.; width $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Burghersdorp).

HARPALUS PARVULUS, Dej.,

Spec. Col., iv., p. 393.

Head and prothorax piceous black, elytra slightly piceous brown; palpi, labrum, antennæ and legs rufescent; head smooth; prothorax a little ampliate from the anterior angles to the lateral seta, straight from there to the posterior angle, which is well defined, a little narrower at the base than in the median part, lateral basal impressions long, narrow, outer margin with a narrow rufescent margin; elytra elongate, nearly parallel, not broader than the prothorax, striate, with the intervals plane. Length $8\frac{1}{2}$ –9 mm.; width $3\frac{1}{4}$ – $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Worcester).

HARPALUS CLAVIPES, Bohem.,

Insect. Caffr., i., p. 207.

Intensely black on the upper and under sides; palpi and antennæ

rufescent; legs piceous brown; head smooth; prothorax a little attenuate from the anterior angle to about one-fourth of the length, nearly straight from there to the posterior angle, which is blunt, lateral basal depressions narrow, deep, and punctulate; elytra elongate or slightly oblong according to sexes, narrowly striate, with the intervals slightly convex. Length 12–13 mm.; width $4\frac{1}{4}$ –5 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town, Grahamstown, Burghersdorp), Natal (D'Urban, Frere).

The typical specimen of this species which I have seen is a male, but I cannot agree with Boheman, who states that the femora are thickened, especially the anterior ones, in the male; they are quite normal.

HARPALUS FULVICORNIS, Thunb.,
Schönh., Syn. Insect., i., 1806, p. 200.

? *H. abdominalis*, Fabric. Mant., i., p. 201.

H. impunctus, Wied., Zool. Mag., ii., p. 53.

Piceous, with the under side piceous brown, and the elytra less dark than the head and prothorax in the female; antennæ, palpi, and legs rufescent; prothorax similar in shape to that of the preceding species, the lateral basal impressions not so deep nor punctulate; elytra oblong, narrowly striate; intervals nearly plane, the third one without any puncture in the posterior part; no wings. Length 10–11 mm.; width $4-4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town, Worcester, Stellenbosch, Ceres).

HARPALUS FIMETARIUS, Dej.,
Spec. Col., iv., p. 310.

“It is closely allied to *H. fulvicornis*, but it is usually smaller, and the colour is black, moderately shining on the upper side; there is always a puncture on the third interval; there are no wings under the elytra; the femora and legs are piceous black, sometimes piceous red; the tarsi are ferruginous.” Length $4-4\frac{1}{2}$ lines; width $1\frac{2}{3}-1\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Hab. Cape of Good Hope.

In the specimen compared to Dejean's type there are wings under the elytra, and I am thus doubtful of the identity of *H. fimetarius*.

HARPALUS NATALENSIS, Bohem.,
Insect. Caffr., i., p. 205.

H. promptus, Bohem., Insect. Caffr., i., p. 206.

H. testaceus, Bohem., Insect. Caffr., p. 213.

Very similar to the preceding species, occasionally darker, pitchy

black; head and prothorax alike; elytra oblong; third interval with a well-defined puncture. Length 10–12 mm.; width 4–5 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town, Worcester, Stellenbosch, Fraserburg, Griqualand East), Natal (Escourt, Frere), Transvaal (Limpopo River, Pretoria).

The examples from Natal are larger than those from the Cape Colony; and *H. testaceus* is an immature specimen.

HARPALUS CAPICOLA, Dej.,

Spec. Col., iv., p. 309.

Black, with the palpi, antennæ, and tarsi rufescent; legs piceous black; prothorax as in the preceding species, the outer rufescent narrow margin hardly distinct, the lateral basal impressions very shallow; elytra elongate, or slightly oblong, striate, with the intervals hardly convex, but not plane; under side piceous. Length $9\frac{1}{2}$ –10 mm.; width $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town, Stellenbosch, Worcester).

HARPALUS SPURIUS.

Black, with the palpi, antennæ, and legs flavescent; head smooth; prothorax a little more attenuate diagonally from the lateral seta to the posterior angle than in the preceding species, lateral basal depressions narrow and deep; elytra oblong, striate, intervals a little convex, no wings under the elytra; under side piceous black. Length 8 mm.; width 3 mm.

Hab. Natal (D'Urban).

Female unknown.

HARPALUS CONGENER.

Closely allied to *H. spurius*, and also wingless; black on the head and prothorax; palpi and antennæ flavescent; legs piceous black, with the tarsi and the knees rufescent; prothorax a little more attenuate at the base than in the preceding species, but not quite so much as in *H. spurius*; lateral basal impressions broad and shallow; elytra oblong, piceous, striate, with the intervals a little convex. Length 8 mm.; width 3 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (no exact locality).

HARPALUS SPRETUS.

Intensely black on the upper and under side; antennæ rufescent; prothorax a little attenuate behind, depressions moderately deep and broad, faintly punctulate, margins not edged with red; elytra elongate, not broader than the prothorax, subparallel, striate, intervals convex, but not high, no wings under the elytra; legs piceous black, tarsi rufescent. Length 8 mm.; width 3 mm.

Hab. Natal (Maritzburg), Transvaal (Potchefstroom).

HARPALUS AGILIS.

Piceous black, antennæ, palpi, and legs rufescent or flavescent; head smooth; prothorax not attenuate behind, the lateral impressions broad, but not deep, the lateral and basal margin with a narrow rufescent band; elytra suboblong, not broader than the prothorax, striate, with the intervals slightly convex, wings under the elytra; under side piceous or piceous red. Length 8-8½ mm.; width 3-3½ mm.

Hab. Bechuanaland (Vryburg), Natal (Newcastle, D'Urban), Transvaal (Pretoria).

HARPALUS CURSORIUS.

Very similar to the preceding species, from which it differs almost solely by the absence of wings under the elytra. Length 8-8½ mm.; width 3½ mm.

Hab. Natal (Escourt), Transvaal (Waterberg).

HARPALUS NATALICUS.

Piceous black, broad, short; the apical part of the palpi, the two basal joints of antennæ, the basal part of the tibiæ and tarsi rufescent, the intermediate joints of antennæ infusate, the last one rufescent; legs piceous or piceous red; prothorax broad, with the lateral part very little attenuate, the lateral basal impressions narrow and deep; elytra slightly broader than the prothorax, parallel, striate, with the intervals nearly smooth; under side piceous or piceous red. Length 7-7½ mm.; width 3-3¼ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Somerset East), Natal (Frere).

HARPALUS FUSCIPENNIS, Wiedem.,

Zool. Mag., ii., 1, p. 54.

Broad and short; head and prothorax piceous red, with a distinct metallic tinge; elytra light brown, with a metallic tinge; the three basal joints of antennæ and the tibiæ flavescent, the other joints fuscous and the femora piceous; prothorax a little attenuate behind, the basal impressions narrow, deep and distinctly punctured; elytra a little broader than the prothorax, oblong, striate; intervals moderately convex; under side piceous. Length 9-10 mm.; width 3¼-4 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town, Stellenbosch, Worcester).

HARPALUS BRUNNEIPENNIS, Bohem.,

Insect. Caffr., i., p. 215.

Head and prothorax æneous green, narrowly edged with reddish brown, antennæ slightly infusate, with the three basal joints flaves-

cent; prothorax a little attenuate behind; basal impressions narrow, shallow, and not punctured; elytra chestnut brown, oblong, a little broader than the prothorax, striate, with the intervals plane; under side piceous black. Length 6–7 mm.; width $2\frac{3}{4}$ –3 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (exact locality unknown), Zambezia.

HARPALUS PHŒOPTERUS.

Dark chestnut-brown, with a faint metallic tinge in the median part of the prothorax; antennæ, palpi and legs light brown; head and prothorax smooth, the outer sides of the latter part not quite so much attenuate behind as in *H. fusco-æneus*, and although the discoidal part is darker brown than the margins and has a faint metallic tinge, it is neither so dark nor so metallic; basal impressions shallow and subaciculate; elytra elongate, not broader than the prothorax, striate, with the intervals a little convex, the puncture on the third interval distinct; under side fuscous brown. Length 7–7½ mm.; width $2\frac{3}{4}$ –3 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Griqualand West).

HARPALUS FULVIPENNIS, Chaud.,

Bull. Mosc., 1846, iv., p. 789.

Head, prothorax, and under side piceous black, the antennæ infusate, with the exception of the three basal joints which are flavescent, like the palpi, legs very light brown, elytra also very light brown with a sutural and an outer marginal narrow black band; head and prothorax very smooth, the latter without any flavescent edging, the basal impressions narrow, shallow, and subpunctulate; elytra elongate, not broader than the prothorax, striate, with the intervals plane, and the puncture of the elytra altogether indistinct; the sutural black band extends on each side as far as the first stria, while the lateral one is confined to the outer margin. I do not know the male. Length $6\frac{1}{4}$ mm.; width 3 mm.

Hab. Natal (Frere).

HARPALUS SUBÆNEUS, Bohem.,

Insect. Caffr., i., p. 216.

Head and prothorax black with an æneous tinge; elytra piceous or piceous red with a greenish sheen; antennæ and legs flavescent; prothorax slightly sinuate behind, basal impressions shallow, moderately broad and aciculate; elytra oblong, striate, intervals plane, the puncture on the third interval very distinct. Length 7 mm.; width 3 mm.

Hab. Natal (D'Urban).

Larger than *H. nanus*, and less metallic.

HARPALUS NANUS, Dej.,

Spec. Col., iv., p. 393.

Subæneous; the elytra bronze with a greenish tinge; the three basal joints of the antennæ are flavescent and so are the tibiæ, while the other joints of the antennæ, and the tarsi are slightly infuscate; prothorax slightly sinuate behind, basal impressions shallow; elytra oblong, striate, the puncture on the third interval distinct; under side piceous. In some examples the femora are not infuscate. Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ –6 mm.; width 2 – $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town, Worcester, Stellenbosch), Natal (Frere).

HARPALUS FUSCO-ÆNEUS, Dej.,

Spec. Col., iv., p. 392.

Totally similar in shape and sculpture to *H. nanus*, but it is slightly smaller and much more metallic green on the prothorax and elytra. It is found in the same locality as *H. nanus*, and may prove to be a slight variety. Length 6 mm.; width 2 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town, Stellenbosch, Worcester).

HARPALUS PRECARIUS.

Size of *H. fusco-æneus* and *H. nanus*, but dark bottle-green, and with the antennæ, with the exception of the two basal joints, the femora, the apical part of the tibiæ and the tarsi deeply infuscate; the shape of the prothorax and elytra is the same as in *H. fusco-æneus*. Length 5 mm.; width 2 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Stellenbosch).

HARPALUS RUFOCINCTUS, Chaud.,

Bull. Mosc., 1843, iv., p. 786.

Selenophorus rufo-marginatus, Bohem., Insect. Caffr., i., p. 191.

Piceous red, with the palpi, labrum, antennæ, legs, the margins of the prothorax, the suture of the elytra, and the edge of the outer margins rufescent, under side piceous red, elytra with an æneous tinge; prothorax slightly attenuate behind, with the posterior angle not rounded, the basal impressions broad, shallow, aciculate; elytra oblong, a little broader than the prothorax, striate, intervals plane, the puncture on the third interval conspicuous. Length 10–11 mm.; width $4\frac{1}{4}$ – $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Griqualand West, Ebron, Kimberley), Transvaal (Pretoria).

GEN. BŒOMIMETES (Chaud. *in litt.*).

Mentum deeply emarginate, semi-circular, the apical part of the lobes slightly sinuate; ligula narrow; paraglossæ a little broader than the ligula, detached from it and much longer, straight and truncate at the tip; maxillæ hooked; last joint of the outer lobe very long and slender; mandibles longer than in *Harpalus*, and straighter outwardly; labrum elongate, but still broader than long; basal part of the epistoma very apparent; antennæ and palpi normal; prothorax ampliate and rounded laterally, narrowed behind and with the posterior angles sharp; elytra oblong, striate, those of the female not duller than the male; anterior and intermediate tarsi of the male dilated, the fourth one very slightly incised, the four basal ones densely squamose, and all with a dense, long pubescence; apical part of the four intermediate abdominal segments with a transverse series of closely-set setigerous punctures, the setæ forming a long fringe.

Synopsis of Species.

Ferruginous; elytra with a dorsal black band *ephippium*.
Totally black, shining *atratus*.

BŒOMIMETES EPHIPIUM, Bohem.,

Harpalus ephippium, Vet. Acad. Förh., 1860, p. 12.

Ferruginous, with the antennæ and legs flavescent and the knees infusate; labrum emarginate; head smooth, with two deep punctures above the basal line of the epistome, which is very distinct; prothorax broadly ampliate from the apex to past the median part, narrowed diagonally behind; posterior angle acute, smooth on the disk, but punctulate along the base and in the lateral depressions, ferruginous, but often infusate in the median part; elytra oblong, moderately plane, striate, intervals smooth, the third one with a distinct puncture in the posterior part, ferruginous, with an infusate more or less ovate broad sutural patch extending as far as the fourth stria, running from the base to the apex, but oftener beginning at some distance from the base; under side light ferruginous or flavescent. Length $10\frac{1}{2}$ –13 mm; width $4\frac{1}{2}$ –5 mm.

Hab. Ovampoland, Damaraland, Mozambique (Rikatla).

In one of Boheman's type, from Lake N'Gami, the dorsal band is reduced to a small black sutural patch. My examples from Rikatla are smaller than those from Damaraland.

BŒOMIMETES ATRATUS.

Size, shape, and sculpture of *B. ephippium*, and differentiated mostly by the colour, which is black and shining on the upper part, while the palpi, antennæ, and legs are rufescent, and the under side

piceous, with the last abdominal segments dark ferruginous; the prothorax is not quite so ampliate on the anterior part, but the aciculation of the base and of the lateral impressions is the same; the mandibles are not so suddenly hooked at the tip. Length 11 mm.; width $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Ovampoland.

GEN. HARPALOMORPHUS.

Mentum short, emarginate in the shape of a crescent and without any median sinuation, the apical part of the lobes very sharp; ligula short, narrow; paraglossæ lobate, ovate, not longer than the ligula, and slightly excised from it near the tip, last joint of the outer maxillary lobes not so slender as in the other *Harpalid*; head short in the anterior part; labrum and mandibles short, thus giving the head a very blunt look; prothorax short, more narrow behind than in *Harpalus*; elytra oblong, striate, intervals plane; anterior and median tarsi of the male dilated, the four basal joints cordiform, the fourth one slightly incised, and all four squamulose underneath; abdominal segments fringed with long hairs.

Less ovate than *Bæomimetes*; this genus is easily distinguished by the structure of the paraglossæ, which are not so long and more ovate; the apical joint of the outer lobe of the maxillæ is subfusiform, truncate at the tip, considerably thicker than in any other *Harpalid*, and the whole lobe shorter than the maxilla; the head is very blunt in front owing to the shortness of the mandibles, and the corresponding shortening of the labrum, which is truncate in front but deeply sinuate at the base; the mentum is emarginate in the shape of a crescent, without any dent or sinuation at the tip of the epilobes.

Synopsis of Species.

Third interval of elytra with a puncture in the posterior part.

Subæneous; sutural part of elytra rufescent *capicola*.

Head, prothorax, and legs black; elytra brick-red *rufipennis*.

Third interval of elytra without any apparent puncture.

Upper part very dark æneous green; legs rufescent *æneipennis*

Upper part black, opaque *modestus*.

HARPALOMORPHUS CAPICOLA.

Head and prothorax black, shining; the elytra with a faint æneous sheen, with the suture rufescent; antennæ, labrum, palpi, and legs rufescent; head smooth; prothorax ampliate laterally in the median part, narrow behind, slightly sinuate above the posterior angle, which is acute, lateral basal impressions normal, disk smooth; elytra oblong, narrowly striate; intervals plane, smooth, the third one

with a conspicuous puncture in the posterior part; under side dark piceous. Length $8\frac{1}{2}$ –9 mm.; width $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town, Worcester).

HARPALOMORPHUS RUFIPENNIS.

Head and prothorax black, very shining; antennæ, palpi, tibiæ, and tarsi rufescent; elytra brick-red; under side and femora piceous; head smooth, massive; prothorax ampliate in the anterior part, narrowed diagonally behind, not sinuate above the posterior angle which is acute, smooth, basal impressions well defined; elytra oblong striate, with the intervals nearly smooth, broad and plane, the puncture on the third one often obliterate or hardly distinct, the outer margin is darker, somewhat infusate; in the female the elytra are not as shining as in the male. Length 9 mm.; width $3\frac{1}{4}$ –4 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town, Malmesbury).

HARPALOMORPHUS ÆNEIPENNIS.

Very shining; head and prothorax black, with a faint metallic tinge; antennæ and palpi flavescent; legs and tarsi dark red; elytra æneous black or sometimes with a dark-green tinge; head and prothorax smooth and of the same shape as the two preceding species; elytra oblong, striate, with the intervals plane, third interval impunctate; under side black, subæneous. Female unknown. Length 11 mm.; width $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Worcester).

HARPALOMORPHUS MODESTUS.

In shape, size, and sculpture very closely allied to *H. æneipennis*, of which it might perhaps eventually prove to be the female; the prothorax is a little broader and the elytra more oblong and dull black, and also impunctate on the third interval. Male unknown. Length 12 mm.; width 5 mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Potchefstroom).

GEN. DYORICHE, MacLeay,

Annul. Javan., p. 21.

PLATYMETOPUS, Dej.

Mentum deeply emarginate, without any median tooth, lateral lobes nearly perpendicular and very sharp; ligula narrow; paraglossæ very broadly dilated, singly rounded at the apex, and a little longer than the ligula which they seem to surround entirely; apical joint of the labial palpi, and also the preceding, thickly setose; head

short, thick; prothorax a little attenuate behind, posterior angles sharp; elytra elongate, parallel, striate, with the intervals plane, closely punctured or shagreened; anterior and median tarsi of the male dilated, subcordiform, fourth one very slightly incised.

The affinities of this genus are more with *Amblystomus* than with *Hypolithus* and *Harpalus*, although the sculpture of the elytra is somewhat similar to that of *Hypolithus*; but the shape of the ligula and paraglossæ is the same as in *Amblystomus*.

Synopsis of Species.

Elytra dark brown, with a pale yellow band running on the seventh and eighth intervals from the base to the posterior declivity *figurata*.
Elytra totally black, densely pubescent *vidua*.

DYORICHE FIGURATA, Bohem.,

Insect. Caffr., i., p. 190.

Head and prothorax piceous, with a brassy tinge, very deeply and closely punctured and pubescent; the palpi, legs, and the three basal joints of antennæ flavescent, the others infusate; prothorax with a very narrow flavescent margin, rounded in the anterior part, a little attenuate behind, with the posterior angle well defined; elytra very parallel, deeply punctato-striate, intervals plane and closely aciculate, light bronze, with a yellowish sublateral band running on the sixth interval from the base to the declivity, invading the seventh near the base and also the apex as well as the apical part of the other inner intervals; under side piceous or deep ferruginous. Length 6-6 $\frac{1}{4}$ mm.; width 2-2 $\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Kimberley, Hope Town).

DYORICHE VIDUA.

Bronze black, densely pubescent on the upper part; palpi, antennæ with the exception of the two basal joints which are flavescent, femora and tarsi black, tibiæ flavescent; head and prothorax deeply and closely punctured, the punctures broader and deeper along the base; elytra parallel, striate, intervals quite plane and finely shagreened; under side black, shining. Length 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Natal (D'Urban).

Very closely allied to *D. vestita*, from Senegal and the Gold Coast, but the intervals of the elytra are quite plane, instead of being subconvex, and the elytra are almost black.

Klug has described a third species from Mozambique which I have not seen.

DYORICHE PICIPES, Klug,
Peters' Reise n. Mossamb., p. 168.

"Black, subæneous ; head and prothorax deeply and closely punctate ; elytra punctulate, striate, intervals with not very apparent series of punctures ; legs piceous black."

"This species is very closely related to *D. interpunctatus*, Dej. ; it is somewhat smaller, however, and distinguished by the much more strongly punctate prothorax, the less distinctly visible rows of punctures alternating in the intermediate intervals of the elytra, and the absence of the sutural spot not far from the apex. The ground colour is black, a feeble greenish, metallic lustre is visible on the head and prothorax. The head is flat between the eyes on each side, continuously irregular, tolerably large, but not deeply punctate, the two basal joints of the antennæ, as well as the base of the third, are reddish yellow ; the prothorax is but little broader than long, not broader behind than in front, rounded at the sides, and thickly covered with deep punctures, the longitudinal median groove as well as the basal impressions are only feebly marked ; scutellum small and smooth ; elytra distinctly but finely punctured, the striæ deep and the intervals flat, and rows of fine punctures are easily discernible on the third and fifth ; under side shining black ; legs completely piceous black." Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Mozambique (Inhyambane).

GEN. STENOLOPHUS, Dej.,
Spec. Col., vol. iv., 1829, p. 405.

Mentum deeply emarginate, the base of the emargination narrow, straight, the inner part of the lobes a little slanting, sharp at the tip, outer sides rounded ; ligula narrow, parallel, slightly sinuate at the apex ; paraglossæ broader, excised at a certain distance from the apical part and produced in two lobes much longer than the ligula ; penultimate joint of the labial palpi with two setæ, the last one very briefly and sparsely setulose, both the apical joints of labial and maxillary palpi long, ovate, and subtruncate at the tip ; head and antennæ of *Harpalus* ; prothorax nearly straight laterally, truncate at base and apex and with the posterior angles rounded, hardly impressed laterally behind ; elytra elongate, subparallel, striate, third interval with a puncture in the posterior part ; anterior and median tarsi of the male dilated, the second and third joints cordiform, the fourth one bilobate, the first one short, less broad than the second, all densely squamose underneath, the squamæ biseriate ; the joints of the intermediate tarsi nearly as much dilated and lobate as the corresponding ones of the fore-legs.

The species of the genus can be divided in two sections. In the first one, the sub-gen. *Stenolophus*, the last joints of the palpi are truncate, and the fourth joint of the anterior and intermediate tarsi deeply lobate and with long hairs underneath; the species belonging to that section are piceous or piceous black on the upper side, iridescent, and the intervals of the elytra are more convex in the male than in the female. In the second one, the sub-gen. *Engadroma*, the last joints are acute at the tip, and the tarsi of the male less dilated; the species belonging to that section are small, with the prothorax sometimes red or flavescent, and the elytra sometimes variegated with reddish or yellowish bands or patches.

The species comprised in this genus are distributed over Europe, Asia, India, Africa, and North and South America.

Synopsis of Species.

Sub-Gen. STENOLOPHUS.

- Elytra with a short scutellary stria.
 - Scutellary stria very short; elytra not depressed at base *nitidulus*.
 - Scutellary stria moderately long.
 - Basal part of the suture much depressed *capensis*.
 - Basal part of the suture not depressed; elytra black, iridescent.. *fallax*.
 - Elytra chestnut-brown, with a dorsal black band *interruptus*.
- Elytra without any scutellary stria.
 - Elytra iridescent, with a very narrow flavescent margin *gratus*.
 - Elytra with a broad flavescent lateral margin, and the apical part of the same colour *amœnulus*.
 - Elytra not much iridescent, intervals subconvex, third interval with five spaced punctures *agilis*.

STENOLOPHUS NITIDULUS, Bohem.,

Insect. Caffr., i., p. 248.

Head and prothorax piceous; labrum, palpi, antennæ, and legs light testaceous; head and prothorax smooth, the latter with a narrow flavescent margin, outer sides and posterior angles slightly rounded, the lateral basal impressions very slight and filled with moderately deep punctures; elytra slightly broader than the prothorax at the base, elongate, straight, a little rounded at the humeral angle, striate, with the intervals slightly convex in the male and smooth, the puncture on the third interval placed at the top of the posterior declivity, black iridescent, and with the edge of the outer margins light testaceous; under side brick-red. Length $5\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; width $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Natal (Escourt).

STENOLOPHUS CAPENSIS.

Black, very iridescent, labrum, clypeus, and posterior part of the head rufescent, palpi, the two basal joints of antennæ, and the legs

flavescent; head and prothorax smooth, the latter with a narrow lateral and basal flavescent margin, hardly ampliate laterally, with the posterior angles rounded, base impressed on each side of the longitudinal median groove, the impressions punctured; elytra elongate, subparallel, slightly broader than the prothorax, deeply striate, with the intervals more convex in the male than in the female, and with the sutural part, extending as far as the second stria conspicuously, depressed in both sexes from the base to about one-fourth of the length; posterior puncture on the third interval situated at the top of the posterior declivity; under side piceous red, iridescent. Length 8 mm.; width $2\frac{3}{4}$ –3 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Stellenbosch, Clanwilliam), Mozambique (Rikatla).

STENOLOPHUS FALLAX.

Almost identical with *S. impressus*, but duller black and hardly iridescent; the shape of the prothorax is the same, but the elytra have no basal sutural depression; legs, palpi, labrum, and the two basal joints of antennæ flavescent, the other joints slightly infusate. Length 7– $8\frac{1}{4}$ mm.; width 3 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town, Stellenbosch), Zambezia (Salisbury).

STENOLOPHUS INTERRUPTUS, Chaud.,

Rev. Zool., 1876, p. 346.

More slender than *S. fallax* and much more iridescent; head black, antennæ, labrum, palpi, and legs flavescent; prothorax chestnut-brown, with the discoidal part darker and very iridescent, basal depressions hardly punctulate; elytra elongate, subparallel, striate, with two punctures on the third interval, the first one at about the median part, the other at the top of the declivity; the colour is light chestnut-brown, iridescent with a dorsal black band extending on from the base to a short distance from the apex, reaching the third stria, but extending in the median part as far as the fifth; under side flavescent. Length 7 mm.; width 3 mm.

Hab. Mozambique (Rikatla), Natal, teste Chaud.

STENOLOPHUS GRATUS.

Piceous or piceous black, brightly iridescent, labrum, palpi, basal joints of antennæ and under side brick-red; prothorax with a narrow flavescent margin, a little ampliate laterally in the anterior part, slightly narrowed behind but without any sinuation above the posterior angle which is rounded, basal part not impressed laterally and broadly aciculate; elytra elongate, subparallel, with the humeral angles slightly rounded, a little broader than the prothorax, striate, with the intervals very slightly convex in the male, plane in the

female, the basal sutural part depressed in the male as in *S. capensis*, but not, or hardly so, in the female, third interval with one conspicuous puncture situated at about two-thirds of the length, outer margin flavescent. Length 9 mm.; width 3 mm.

Hab. Mozambique (Rikatla).

Differentiated from *S. capensis* by the shallower depression in the posterior part of the prothorax, and the absence of the scutellary stria on the elytra.

STENOLOPHUS AMENULUS.

Palpi, labrum, the two basal joints of the antennæ, and the legs light flavescent, the other joints of the antennæ slightly fuscous; prothorax deeply fuscous on the disk and with a broad, flavescent margin, smooth, shining, with the posterior depressions aciculate, but the median part of the base smooth; elytra elongate, black, iridescent, with a flavescent band running on the sixth interval from base to apex, the eighth interval and outer margin and the apical part of the intervals are also yellow, the striæ are narrow, not deep, and the intervals plane, smooth. Length 7 mm.; width $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony, Mozambique (Rikatla).

STENOLOPHUS AGILIS.

Very dark brown, with the dorsal part of the elytra piceous or black, and more or less iridescent, labrum, basal joints of antennæ, palpi, and legs rufescent; head smooth; prothorax a little ampliate in the anterior part, gradually narrowed behind, but without any lateral sinuation above the posterior angle, which is rounded, and the posterior part of the lateral margins recurved, basal depressions broad and not punctulate; elytra elongate, parallel, striate, with the intervals convex in the male, nearly plane in the female, more or less iridescent, with the outer margins flavescent, the third interval with five spaced punctures, the apical one of which is very indistinct; under side dark brown; abdomen rufescent. Length $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 3 mm.

Hab. Mozambique (Rikatla).

Sub-Gen. ENGADROMA, Motsch.

Prothorax red; head and elytra black, the latter with a narrow sutural reddish band, and a short humeral, diagonal patch *elegans*.

Head and prothorax red; elytra black, with a humeral and postical red patch on each side *quadripustulatus*

Head fuscous; prothorax yellowish red; elytra black, with only a humeral diagonal patch on each side *promptus*.

Head black; prothorax red; elytra black, subiridescent, with a narrow sutural reddish band and an outer marginal one *alacer*.

Prothorax fuscous; head and elytra black, iridescent, the latter with a narrow rufescent marginal edge *simpler*.

STENOLOPHUS ELEGANS.

Palpi, legs, the two basal joints of antennæ flavescent, the other joints infusate, labrum reddish; head black, shining, smooth; prothorax brick-red, a little rounded laterally, with the lateral sides of the base depressed and aciculate; elytra a little broader than the prothorax, truncate at the base, elongato-ovate, narrowly striate with the intervals plane, black, shining with a sutural yellowish red band covering the first interval on each side and with a subdiagonal basal band of the same colour extending from the humeral part of the seventh interval to the fifth stria and reaching to about one-fifth of the length of the elytra, edge of outer margins flavescent; under side light piceous; prosternum yellowish red. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ –5 mm.; width 2 mm.

Hab. Natal (D'Urban, Tugela River), Zambezia (Salisbury).

It is worthy of note that the fourth joint of the anterior tarsi of some males are more lobate in some specimens than in others, yet the peculiar yellowish red markings being exactly alike in these examples, preclude the possibility of there being more than one species.

STENOLOPHUS QUADRIPUSTULATUS, Dej.

Acupalpus quadripustulatus, Spec. Col., iv., p. 477; Klug, Peters' Reise n. Mossamb., pl. 10, fig. 7.

Oblong-ovate; head and prothorax brick-red; prothorax subtransverse, punctate in the anterior and posterior part and subfoveolate on each side with the posterior angle obtuse; elytra piceous black, striate, with the outer margin, the suture and two patches on each side, brick-red; legs and base of the antennæ light testaceous.

I have not seen the species but from the excellent figure given by Klug, *loc. cit.*, it may be said to differ from *S. elegans* merely by having four reddish patches on each elytron instead of two, and the head is red instead of being black. Length 5 mm.; width 2 mm.

Hab. Mozambique (Tette), according to Klug.

This species occurs in Senegal.

STENOLOPHUS PROMPTUS, Klug,

Monastb. Berl. Ac., 1853, p. 249; Peters' Reise n. Mossamb., p. 172, pl. 10, fig 6.

Shape, size, and colouring of *S. elegans*, the diagonal humeral patch on the elytra is identical, but there is no sutural reddish band.

The diagnose of this species is made from the figure given by Klug, *loc. cit.*

STENOLOPHUS ALACER.

Palpi, legs, the two basal joints of antennæ flavescent, the other joints slightly infuscate, labrum, clypeus and prothorax dark-red; head black, smooth, shining; prothorax with a broad lateral depression on each side of the base; elytra oblong, black, iridescent, suture and outer margin narrowly edged with red; under side flavescent, abdomen infuscate. Length 4 mm.; width $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Natal (Frere) Zambezia (Salisbury).

In some examples from Zambezia, the sutural reddish band is a little broader than in the Natal ones.

STENOLOPHUS SIMPLEX.

Palpi, labrum, and legs, the two basal joints of the antennæ flavescent, the other joints slightly fuscous; prothorax light piceous with the sides rufescent, smooth, shining, with neither the posterior depressions nor the base aciculate; elytra oblong, black, iridescent, with the suture and the edge of the outer margins very narrowly rufescent; under side fuscous.

Closely allied to *S. alacer*, but the colour of the prothorax is different, and the sutural and marginal bands narrower and not so red. Length 4– $4\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; width $1\frac{3}{4}$ –2 mm.

Hab. Natal (Escourt, Tugela River).

GEN. ACUPALPUS, Latreille,

Régn. An., ed. 2, iv., 1829, p. 391.

The generic characters are almost entirely like those of *Stenolophus*. The difference is found in the shape of the ligula, which is more triangular at the apex, but it is doubtful if this character would hold good in all the species, and also in the shape of the joints of the intermediate tarsi, for, although in some species the fourth joint of the anterior tarsi of the male may be as lobate, in the intermediate ones this fourth joint is only incised; the terminal joint of the labial palpi is fusiform, much inflated in the centre, and very sharp at the tip; the last joint of the labial palpi of the male often shows a very peculiar depression, but I cannot say that I have found this a permanent character in the South African species.

The species contained in *Acupalpus* are found in Europe, Northern and Southern America, India and Africa.

Synopsis of Species.

Prothorax impressed laterally behind, posterior angle blunt, outer posterior margin slightly recurved.

Head, prothorax, suture and outer part of elytra dark red, dorsal part of elytra black, iridescent, intermediate joints of antennæ fuscous *gracilis*.

- Head black, prothorax red, suture and sides of elytra pale red, dorsal part black, iridescent *capicola*.
- Black on the upper part with the suture and lateral margins reddish *egenus*.
- Totally black on the upper part *insidiosus*.
- Totally ferruginous, elytra iridescent *umbripennis*.
- Totally flavous, intermediate joints of antennæ fuscous *pallidus*.
- Posterior angles of prothorax not blunt, outer posterior margins recurved, upper part piceous, iridescent, apical part of elytra flavescent *terminalis*.
- Prothorax much rounded laterally behind, posterior impression very slight, posterior margin not recurved, upper part sub-æneous; prothorax and elytra with a narrow marginal reddish band, suture distinctly rufescent *natalicus*.
- Basal part of prothorax deeply punctured.
- Piceous black; prothorax and elytra with a narrow flavescent margin, the latter with a small subhumeral yellowish patch, suture narrowly flavescent *decoratus*.
- Upper side piceous; elytra with a discoidal longitudinal band reaching from base to apex *elegantulus*.
- Upper side piceous; elytra with the suture and a broad dorsal band flavescent *plagifer*.
- Prothorax red; head and elytra black, the latter with the flavescent suture and a discoidal longitudinal band very broad at the base and narrowing towards the apex *vittiger*.
- Fuscous; elytra tessellate with flavescent and piceous patches . . *tessellatus*.

ACUPALPUS GRACILIS, Bohem.,

Insect. Caffr., i., p. 225.

Palpi, legs, and the two basal joints of antennæ flavescent, the other joints fuscous; head and prothorax brick-red, very shining, the latter with a moderately deep lateral depression on each side of the base; elytra a little more parallel than in the two preceding species, striate, with the intervals slightly convex, dark red, with a black iridescent patch extending on each side from the first to the fifth stria, and reaching from a short distance from the base to nearly the apex; under side flavescent, abdomen slightly infusate. Length 4 mm.; width $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Zambezia (Salisbury), Mozambique (Rikatla).

ACUPALPUS CAPICOLA.

Allied to the preceding species but with the elytra a little shorter; intermediate joints of antennæ fuscous; head black; prothorax red, sometimes dark red; elytra with a broad, dorsal, slightly iridescent band, extending from base to apex and reaching on each side from the first stria to the outer margin which is reddish, likewise the suture; palpi, legs, and the two basal joints of antennæ flavescent. Length $3-3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $1\frac{1}{4}-1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town, Stellenbosch).

I have seen examples of this species almost totally light testaceous, or with a faint iridescent black tinge. They are probably immature specimens.

ACUPALPUS EGENUS.

Shape of the preceding species, but a little more robust, totally black, slightly iridescent, suture of elytra and edge of the outer margin reddish; palpi, labrum, the two basal joints of antennæ and legs rufescent, intermediate joints of antennæ fuscous. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ –4 mm.; width $1\frac{1}{2}$ – $1\frac{3}{4}$.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town, Grahamstown).

ACUPALPUS INSIDIOSUS.

Head, prothorax, and elytra black, shining, the latter with a marginal very narrow red band; palpi and legs rufescent; tibiæ and intermediate joints of antennæ infusate; under side piceous.

So closely allied to the European species *A. luridus* that it is extremely difficult to know the one from the other. Length 4 mm.; width $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town).

ACUPALPUS PALLIDUS, Bohem.,

Stenolophus pallidus, Insect. Caffr., i., p. 219.

Pale yellow with the head and prothorax a little darker, intermediate joints of the antennæ slightly fuscous; posterior angles of the prothorax more acute than in any of the preceding species; intervals of elytra slightly convex. Length 4 mm.; width $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Mozambique (Rikatla).

ACUPALPUS UMBRIPENNIS.

Ferruginous red, palpi, the two basal joints of antennæ and the legs flavescent, the intermediate joints of the antennæ light ferruginous, base of prothorax and elytra iridescent. Length 4 mm.; width $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Shape of *A. pallidus* but darker, and iridescent on the elytra; the posterior angles of the prothorax are rounded instead of being acute.

Hab. Zambezia (Salisbury).

ACUPALPUS TERMINALIS.

Piceous black, iridescent on the upper part, prothorax piceous red with a narrow, light brown outer margin, legs, palpi, and the three basal joints of the antennæ flavescent, the other joints slightly

infusate; head and prothorax smooth, the posterior angles of the latter not rounded, and the posterior part of the outer margins much recurved, basal impressions slightly but closely punctulate; elytra elongate, parallel, striate, very iridescent, and with the apical part flavescent for about one-sixth of the length. Length $5\frac{1}{4}$ – $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 2 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town).

ACUPALPUS NATALICUS.

Head and prothorax black, shining, the latter with a narrow flavescent margin, and the median part of the base narrowly rufescent, palpi, legs, and the two basal joints of antennæ flavescent, the other joints of the antennæ infusate, labrum rufescent; prothorax very slightly impressed laterally behind, with the median part of the base nearly smooth or very slightly punctured; elytra elongate, parallel, greenish black, with the suture and the outer margin narrowly rufescent; under side reddish brown, abdomen slightly iridescent. Length 5 – $5\frac{1}{4}$ mm.; width 2 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Transkei), Natal (Escourt, Newcastle), Zambezia (Salisbury).

ACUPALPUS DECORATUS.

Head and prothorax piceous, palpi, legs, the two basal joints of antennæ flavescent, the other joints and the labrum slightly rufescent; prothorax with a very narrow rufescent margin and a small median patch of the same colour in the base which is very distinctly punctured from side to side and has no lateral impressions; elytra elongate, parallel, black, shining, with a very narrow sutural and marginal yellowish red band, and a very short sub-diagonal humeral patch of the same colour extending from the margin to the fifth stria; under side subrufescent. Length 5 mm.; width 2 mm.

Hab. Natal (Frere, Escourt).

ACUPALPUS ELEGANTULUS, Pér.,

Trans. S. Afric. Phil. Soc., vi., 1892, p. 22.

Head black, antennæ slightly infusate with the two basal joints, the palpi, labrum, and legs subrufescent; prothorax very slightly impressed laterally behind and with the base punctulate from side to side, infusate in the median part of the disk, and broadly marginate with reddish brown all round; elytra suboblong, more or less dark brown, and with a dorsal yellowish band reaching on each side from the base to the apex, extending at the base from the outer margin to the third stria, but narrowing at the apex from the third

to the sixth stria, suture with a narrow yellow line; under side infusate. Length $4-4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 2 mm.

Hab. Ovampoland.

ACUPALPUS FLAGIFER, Klug,

Monatsb. Berl. Acad., 1853, p. 249; Peters' Reise n. Mossamb., 1862, p. 174, pl. 10, fig. 8.

Very closely allied to the preceding species, judging by the figure given, *loc. cit.*, and may prove to be identical with it; the sutural yellow line is replaced by a broad band, and the discoidal bands on the elytra appear to be wider. Length 4 mm.; width 2 mm.

Hab. Mozambique (Tette), teste Klug.

ACUPALPUS VITTIGER, Klug,

Monatsb. Berl. Acad., 1853, p. 249; Peters' Reise n. Mossamb., 1862, p. 173, pl. 10, fig. 9.

Shape and size of the preceding species; prothorax red; head and elytra black, the latter with a light testaceous suture, and on each side a discoidal longitudinal band which has invaded the whole of the base from side to side, but narrows considerably towards the apex. Length 4 mm.; width $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Mozambique (Tette), teste Klug.

ACUPALPUS TESSELLATUS, Pér.,

Trans. S. Afric. Phil. Soc., vol. vi., 1892, p. 22.

Head reddish brown, smooth; palpi, labrum, antennæ, and legs flavescent; prothorax very slightly impressed laterally behind, and with the base broadly punctured from side to side, infusate or slightly reddish brown in the middle; elytra oblong, each one with a broad diagonal yellowish band beginning at the shoulder and a sinuate posterior patch connected with the humeral band by one, or sometimes two narrow straight black lines, outer margin with a very broad black band. Length $4\frac{1}{2}-5$ mm.; width $2\frac{3}{4}-3$ mm.

Hab. Ovampoland, Zambezia (Upper Limpopo).

GEN. AMBLYSTOMUS, Erichs.,

Käf. d. Mark Brand, i., 1837, p. 59.

HISPALIS, Ramb.

Mentum short, semicircularly emarginate, without any median tooth; ligula very narrow, much shorter than the paraglossæ, which are considerably broader, either lobate or subtriangular, and seemingly united above the ligula; last joint of maxillary and labial palpi fusiform, acuminate; mandibles short, hidden by the labrum; eyes

moderately large; prothorax rounded laterally behind, and without any posterior angles; elytra elongate; legs moderately long, anterior tibiæ with only an apical outward spine, tarsi of the anterior and intermediate legs a little broader in the male than in the female, cordiform, the fourth joint incised, under part slightly squamulose and upper part glabrous, third interval of the elytra with a puncture in the posterior part.

Amblystomus occurs in Europe, Africa, and Eastern India.

Synopsis of Species.

Head broad; prothorax subangular behind; elytra black, with only one visible stria on each side of the suture; basal joint of the antennæ flavescent; legs black *Promontorii.*

The two basal joints of the antennæ and the legs flavescent *natalicus.*

Head moderately broad; posterior angles of the prothorax rounded; upper part greenish; elytra with a flavescent dorsal band on each side, running diagonally from the shoulder to the fourth stria, and from there longitudinally along the fourth interval to the top of the posterior declivity, where it runs transversely as far as the first stria *vittipennis.*

Upper part fuscous brown, the diagonal part of the dorsal patch very broad, reaching from the outer margin to the fourth stria, the longitudinal part broader than in the preceding species *blandus.*

Upper part blue; elytra with two broad yellow patches on each side, sometimes connected with one another along the fourth interval *ornatipennis.*

Elytra with two small yellowish bands on each side disconnected with one another *scitus.*

Head and prothorax black; elytra testaceous yellow with a sutural black patch, disconnected from base and apex.. .. . *amabilis.*

Head and prothorax black; elytra flavescent from the base to two-thirds of the length, the rest deeply fuscous *basalis.*

AMBLYSTOMUS PROMONTORII.

Black, very shining; basal joint of antennæ flavescent; head broad, smooth; prothorax broader than the head, amplified in the middle, gradually narrowed behind and the posterior angles rounded, truncate at the apex and base, the latter a little depressed transversely and without any lateral impressions, the median longitudinal groove hardly discernible; elytra a little broader than the prothorax, elongate, nearly parallel, smooth, very faintly striate except near the suture, where two striæ are less obliterated; legs, tarsi, and under side black. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town).

AMBLYSTOMUS NATALICUS.

Black, shining; antennæ deeply infuscate, with the two basal joints of antennæ, the palpi, and the legs rufescent; head and

prothorax as in the preceding species; elytra elongate, smooth, faintly striate in the dorsal part, and the striæ obliterated laterally; under side piceous. Length 3 mm.; width $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Very similar to the preceding species, but smaller and with a less robust facies.

Hab. Natal (Escourt).

AMBLYSTOMUS VITTIPENNIS, Bohem.,

Acupalpus vittipennis, Insect. Caffr., i., p. 221.

A. quadrisignatus, Bohem., *loc. cit.*, p. 220.

Obscurely æneous or sometimes fusco-æneous on the head and prothorax, palpi, legs, and the two basal joints of antennæ rufescent, the other joints of the antennæ black; head smooth; prothorax subcordiform with the posterior angles quite rounded; base slightly depressed, without any lateral impressions, and with the median longitudinal groove nearly obliterate, smooth, and with a narrow flavescent outer margin; elytra elongate, parallel, striate, with the intervals smooth, dark metallic green with a subhumeral diagonal yellowish patch extending from near the outer margin to the fourth interval, where it unites with an equally broad longitudinal band reaching the top of the posterior declivity, where it is produced inwardly towards the suture, which it does not reach quite, edge of the outer margin slightly flavescent; under side fuscous, with the median part of the abdomen rufescent. Length 5–5½ mm.; width $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Hope Town).

AMBLYSTOMUS BLANDUS.

Fusco-æneous with the two basal joints of antennæ, the palpi, and legs flavescent; head and prothorax as in *A. vittipennis*, but both reddish brown; elytra elongate, striate, fusco-æneous with a broad subhumeral yellowish patch uniting near the fourth interval with a dorsal band reaching the top of the declivity, slightly broader behind and produced inwardly towards the suture, which it does not reach quite; under side rufescent with the lateral part of the abdomen infusate.

Very like the preceding, but the subhumeral yellowish patch on each side of the elytra is broader and longer, and the dorsal band extends behind from the third to the sixth stria. Length 3–5 mm.; width 2 mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Pretoria), Damaraland (Kookarra).

AMBLYSTOMUS ORNATIPENNIS, Bohem.

Acupalpus ornatipennis, Insect. Caffr., i., p. 223.

Head and prothorax dark metallic green; the two basal joints of

antennæ, palpi, and legs flavescent; head smooth; prothorax slightly attenuate behind with the posterior angles slightly acute; elytra elongate, subparallel, striate, black with a faint metallic tinge and with a broad diagonal subhumeral yellow patch and a posterior oval one very nearly coalescing a little beyond the median part of the disk; under side piceous. Length 3 mm.; width $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Natal (Frere, Maritzburg), Bechuanaland (Vryburg), Damara-land (Kookarra).

AMBLYSTOMUS SCITUS.

Intermediate in size between *A. vittipennis* and *A. ornatipennis*; the colour is very dark green, and the legs and the two basal joints of antennæ are flavescent; the elytra have a subhumeral narrow oblique yellow band and a posterior one hardly extending beyond the fourth interval; these two bands are not connected by a longitudinal dorsal one. Length 4– $4\frac{1}{4}$ mm.; width 2 mm.

Hab. Natal (Escourt).

AMBLYSTOMUS AMABILIS, Bohem.

Acupalpus amabilis, Insect. Caffr., i., p. 222.

Head and prothorax black, shining; antennæ, palpi, and legs flavescent; prothorax much rounded laterally, attenuate behind with the posterior angles obtuse; elytra testaceous yellow with a sutural median black patch, narrowed in the anterior part, dilated and bifid behind, and reaching neither base nor apex, dorsal part striate, sides smooth; under side fuscous black. Length 5 mm.; width 2 mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Pretoria).

AMBLYSTOMUS BASALIS.

Head and prothorax black, shining; labrum, antennæ, palpi, and legs flavescent; head smooth; prothorax much rounded laterally from about one-third of the length to the posterior part, which is not angular, smooth all over; elytra elongate, slightly striate in the dorsal part with the striæ almost evanescent laterally, flavescent from the base to about one-third of the length, and fuscous black from there to the apex; under side piceous. Length 4 mm.; width $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Zambezia (Salisbury).

TRIBE GEOBÆNIDES.

Mentum notched, median part with a very minute tooth; paraglossæ slightly excised from the tip of the ligula, a little longer, and curving inwardly; head with two supra-orbital setæ; elytra oblongo-ovate, striate, third stria with three punctures, the two anterior ones

situated on the stria; legs moderately long; anterior tarsi of the male dilated, and both anterior and intermediate ones spongy underneath; claws simple.

GEN. GEOBÆNUS, Dej.,

Spec. Col., iv., p. 402.

Mentum broadly notched, the median part with a very minute tooth, apical part of the lateral lobes sharp; ligula narrow, subtruncate apically and bearing two long setæ; paraglossæ not broader than the ligula, slightly excised from the tip, a little longer and curving a little inwardly; last joint of maxillary and labial palpi subfusiform and acuminate at tip; labrum transverse, truncate; antennæ moderately long, filiform, the three basal joints glabrous; head with moderately prominent eyes, and very short behind the eyes, two supra-orbital setæ; prothorax transverse, very slightly narrowed laterally in front and behind and not sinuate, and having an ante-median and a supra-postical lateral seta; elytra oblongo-ovate, subdepressed, striate, third stria with two ante-median punctures, and second and third intervals with a supra-postical one; legs moderately long, second, third, and fourth joints of the anterior tarsi of the male dilated, cordiform, the fourth one short and incised, all four spongy underneath, although in a lesser degree than in *Anisodactylus*; intermediate tarsi elongate and also spongy underneath, with the exception of the basal one.

This genus has been erroneously included by Lacordaire in his tribe "Anisodactyles," owing probably to the spongy under part of the tarsi of the male, but it belongs undoubtedly to the *Pterostichides*, owing to the presence of the two supra-orbital setæ, the three punctures on the third interval or stria, and the grooved posterior tarsi, although this last characteristic is not strongly marked.

De Chaudoir says that the nearest ally to *Geobænus* is *Antarctia*, and Dr. Horn suggests the addition of *Geobænus* and *Antarctia* to the *Platynides*, but as constituting a distinct group; I consider that the spongy covering of the under part of both the intermediate and anterior tarsi of the male is too important a character not to lead to the creation of a tribe for the reception of the genus.

The genus has only so far been met with in South Africa.

Synopsis of Species.

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| Prothorax and elytra fuscous, and with a broad flavescent marginal band; elytra with the lateral striæ distinct | <i>lateralis.</i> |
| Head and prothorax red; elytra infusate, and with a very broad, flavescent outer margin, lateral striæ indistinct | <i>incertus.</i> |
| Black; prothorax with a very narrow rufescent outer margin .. | <i>ingenius.</i> |

GEOBÆNUS LATERALIS, Dej.,

Spec. Col., iv., p. 403; Iconogr. d. Ins. d'Eur., iv., pl. 202, fig. 5.

Fuscous, and with a submetallic tinge on the upper side; palpi, antennæ, legs, a broad lateral band on the prothorax and one on the elytra reaching from the outer margin to the sixth interval, flavescent; head smooth; prothorax slightly wider on the anterior than on the posterior part, which is not sinuate; posterior angle a little rounded, base sinuate, disk with a narrow median longitudinal groove and two lateral basal impressions, shallow and not punctured; elytra oblongo-ovate, hardly convex, narrowly striate; intervals smooth, the third interval with two punctures on the third stria, the third one in the centre of the interval; under side fuscous. Length $7-7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 3 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town, Stellenbosch).

GEOBÆNUS INCERTUS.

Head infusate, reddish in the centre; palpi, antennæ, and legs flavescent; prothorax pale red; elytra with a broad flavescent lateral band; head and prothorax smooth, the latter of the same shape as *G. lateralis*; elytra also of the same shape, less fuscous on the dorsal part, striate, but with the lateral striæ from the sixth one to the outer margin nearly obliterated, punctures on the third interval similar to those of the preceding species. Length 7 mm.; width 3 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Grahamstown).

GEOBÆNUS INGENUUS.

Black, shining; antennæ slightly infusate, with the three basal joints and the legs rufescent; head and prothorax smooth, the latter with a very narrow, almost indistinct rufescent edging, it is slightly narrowed laterally in the anterior part, but straight from above the median part to the posterior angle, which is slightly rounded; elytra oblongo-ovate, a little more oblong than the two preceding ones, narrowly striate, with the striæ well defined; intervals smooth, the two anterior punctures on the third stria, and the posterior one nearly on the second; under side piceous. Length 8 mm.; width 3 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Grahamstown), Transvaal (Potchefstroom).

TRIBE PANAGÆIDES.

Ligula fused with the paraglossæ as far as the lateral angle, sometimes a little longer, sometimes not, truncate at the tip, and diagonally laterally; maxillæ ending in a long hook; excavation of

the mentum more or less deep and with a median blunted tooth, last joint of maxillary and labial palpi cultriform or securiform, the last one of the labial pubescent (*Tefflus* excluded); labrum with only four setigerous punctures; a supra-orbital seta over the back part of the eye in *Tefflus*, two in the other genera.

Synopsis of Genera.

Body not punctured underneath.

Paraglossæ a little longer than the ligula.

Fourth joint of the tarsi incised.

The two joints of the anterior tarsi spongy underneath in the male, and the lateral part only of the joints of tarsi spongy in both sexes *Tefflus*.

Body densely punctured underneath.

Tarsi similar in both sexes.

Fourth joint of the tarsi not incised, joints not spongy underneath.

Last joint of palpi cultriform or broadly securiform.

Head moderately long, antennæ moderately thick.. . . *Eudema*.

Head very much elongate before the eyes, antennæ with the joints compressed and subdilated in the inner part *Isotarsus*.

Anterior tarsi of male much dilated, spongy beneath . . . *Epigraphus*.

Fourth joint of the tarsi bilobate.. . . . *Dischissus*.

Paraglossæ fused with the lateral angle of the ligula and not longer *Euschizomerus*.

GEN. TEFFLUS, Latreille,

Icon. Col. Europ., ed. i., p. 87.

Mentum broad, inner part of the lobes nearly perpendicular, median part wide; the median tooth short, bluntly bifid; last joint of maxillary and labial palpi ensiform; ligula horny in the centre, emarginate at the apex, which bears two setæ, the outer sides diagonal and slightly sinuate, acutely carinate in the centre; paraglossæ incurved, short, hardly longer than the outer angle of the ligula; maxillæ ending in a very long hook; mandibles short, strong, acute; labrum truncate with two deep setigerous punctures, one in the outer angle the other near the median part; epistoma long; head parallel; eyes prominent; third joint of antennæ as long as the fourth and fifth together; prothorax hexagonal; elytra elongato-ovate, very convex, intervals carinate; legs long, the two basal joints of the anterior tibiæ dilated in the male and spongy underneath; joints of all tarsi sublobate, inner and outer sides of the lobe spongy underneath in both sexes.

Hab. *Tefflus* occurs in East Central Africa from Mozambique to Abyssinia, and also in West Central Africa from Ovampoland to the Guinea Coast. It is generally found in damp or mossy places and under stones.

Synopsis of Species.

Prothorax subhexagonal, moderately rugose; elytra very convex, black *Delegorguei*.

Prothorax broadly amplified laterally, and slightly rugose on the disk *molossus*.

Prothorax hexagonal, very rugose; elytra convex, black *carinatus*.

Prothorax hexagonal, very rugose; elytra slightly depressed; elytra dark violaceous with a purplish tinge occasionally *violaceus*.

TEFFLUS DELEGORGUEI, Guér.,

Rev. Zool., 1845, p. 285.; Klug, Peters' Reise n. Moss., p. 160, pl. 9, figs. 4, 5.

T. procerus, Klug, Monatsb. Berl. Ac., 1853, p. 246; Peters' Reise n. Moss., p. 160, pl. 9, fig. 8.

Black, shining; epistoma with two deep impressions, a lateral and a median one, on each side; head with a deep impression in the anterior part, posterior part of the head and neck faintly plicate; prothorax as broad at its widest as long, hexagonal, but with the median part somewhat rounded, outer angles recurved, disk covered with dense, irregular punctures, often confluent, and the intervals of which are slightly raised; elytra elongato-ovate, very convex, acutely carinate, carinae smooth, the intervals broad and filled with a double series of subtuberculated punctures; legs long; under side smooth. Length 40–45 mm.; width 15–16 mm.

This species is closely allied to *T. Megerlei*, from Calabar; but the outer sides of the prothorax are more diagonal from the apex to the middle and from the middle to the base, and also much less scrobiculate than in *Megerlei*.

Hab. Zambezia (Mazoe, Salisbury), Delagoa Bay (Rikatla, Lourenço-Marquez).

TEFFLUS MOLOSSUS.

Shape and colouring of *T. Delegorguei* and *Megerlei*; head with two deep impressions on the epistoma and two deeper ones on the vertex over the eyes, posterior part and neck not plicate; prothorax about one-fifth broader than long, gradually amplified from the anterior angle to two-thirds of the length, with the posterior part slightly sinuate, and subdiagonal, disk slightly rugose; elytra elongato-ovate, very convex, broadly carinate with the intervals broad and filled with a double series of tuberculated punctures. Length 50 mm.; width 21 mm.

More closely allied to *T. Megerlei* than to *Delegorguei*, this species differs from the latter in the shape of the prothorax which is not subhexagonal, but gradually amplified laterally from the apex to past the median part, and with the angular part almost rounded (while

the prothorax of *Megerlei* is also less sharply hexagonal than in *Delegorguei*, it might be said to be hexagonal in comparison with that of *molossus*); the disk is less rugose than in *Delegorguei*, the carinæ of the elytra are broader and more convex, but the punctures of the intervals are alike, and thus less pronounced than in *Megerlei*.

Male unknown.

Hab. Ovampoland (? Cunene River).

TEFFLUS CARINATUS, Klug,

Monatsb. Berl. Ac., 1853, p. 247; Peters' Reise n. Moss., p. 161,
pl. 9, fig. 7.

Shape and colour of *T. Delegorguei*, but much smaller in size; the sculpture of the head is identical; the prothorax is more hexagonal: that is to say the median part of the outer sides projects more, the disk is scrobiculate instead of being roughly punctured; the elytra are elongato-ovate, but less convex, and less narrowed in the anterior part; they are also costate, with the costæ narrow and smooth; the sculpture of the intervals is identical. Length 33–34 mm.; width 12–13 mm.

Hab. Zambezia (Manica), Mozambique (Antioka).

TEFFLUS VIOLACEUS, Klug,

Monatsb. Berl. Ac., 1853, p. 247; Peters' Reise n. Moss., p. 161,
pl. 9, fig. 8.

A little smaller than *T. carinatus*, and with the elytra dark violaceous, and sometimes purplish laterally; prothorax of about the same size, but a little more plane and with the median part of the outer angles more rounded, the scrobiculation is also less deep; the elytra are less ovate, owing to the median part of the outer sides being but slightly ampliate, the discoidal part is also more depressed in the posterior part, the carinæ are identical, but the double series of tuberculated punctures of the intervals have coalesced and form transverse, almost regular ridges; under side black, shining. Length 29–32 mm.; width 11–12 mm.

Hab. Mozambique, Tette, teste Klug. Occurs also on the Zanzibar mainland (Bagamoyo).

GEN. EUDEMA, Castelnau,

Hist. Nat., i., 1840, p. 137.

Craspedophorus, Hope.

Panagæus, Dej. (part).

Epicosmus, Chaud.

Mentum short, lateral lobes short, rounded outwardly and in-

wardly, inner part deeply bisinuate between the apex and the base of the median tooth, which is nearly as high as the apical part of the internal lobes, truncate and obtusely bifid at the tip; ligula membranaceous at the base, horny at the apex, triangularly dilated with the outer sides of the apical part sloping, emarginate in the centre and with two long setæ, one on each side of the angular part; paraglossæ short, narrow, curving inward, with the tip free and projecting slightly beyond the outer apical part of the ligula; penultimate joint of the labial and maxillary palpi thickened at the tip, and bearing from five to eleven setæ, last joint either much elongate and cultriform or securiform, and obliquely truncate inwardly in both sexes, maxillæ ending in a long, sharp, hook; labrum emarginate and with two setigerous punctures, a median and an angular one on each side; head parallel with a distinct neck; eyes prominent; epistoma long; antennæ very long, all the joints pubescent, even the apical part of the basal one, the third one longer or as long as the fourth and fifth together; prothorax sinuate in the outer posterior part the margins of which are recurved, base truncate or with the median part subpedunculate; elytra elongato-ovate, seldom convex, striate, with the intervals slightly convex; legs moderately long; tarsi similar in both sexes, last joint twice as long as the penultimate one which is not incised, sometimes densely pubescent underneath, sometimes spinose.

Hab. *Eudema* are met with in damp places, under stones; *E. nobile* is sometimes captured on the branches of small trees or shrubs. Mons. Raffray informs me that he has once found *Isotarsus eustalactus* on a shrub, devouring a mollusc (*Helix* sp. ?). The species of this genus inhabit Africa, Madagascar, the two Indian peninsulæ, Ceylon, Java, and the southern part of China and Australia.

De Chaudoir in his 'Essai Monographique sur les Panagéides' published in the 'Annales de la Société Entomologique de Belgique,' vol. xxi., 1878, has grouped the species formerly included in the genus *Eudema*, in three genera, restricting the said genus to one Indian species, and adopting the genus *Craspedophorus* of Hope and retaining *Epicosmus*, one of his own genera, while he includes in *Isotarsus* of Laferté, two species with a very peculiar facies. I have in vain tried to detect characteristic differences between the South African species included by Chaudoir in these sundry genera, and, except for *Isotarsus*, I feel compelled to group them under one genus only. In *Craspedophorus* the last joints of the palpi are more elongated than in *Eudema*, and in *C. Zambezanum* they are almost similar in the male to those of *Tefflus*, while in *Eudema* the same joints are more securiform, but there is a good deal of variation in the size of these organs, which are more or less obliquely truncate.

Synopsis of Species.

Elytra without any yellow markings.

Outer sides of prothorax amplified from the anterior angle to the median part, produced diagonally from there to the posterior angle, and slightly sinuate above the angle; base truncate with the lateral parts sloping slightly; intervals of elytra moderately carinate; tarsi pubescent underneath *impictum.*

Outer sides of prothorax broadly amplified from the anterior angle to two-thirds of the length, deeply emarginate from there to the posterior angle, median part of the base pedunculate; intervals of elytra highly carinate; tarsi spinose underneath . . *Zambezianum.*

Elytra with two yellow patches on each side.

Tarsi not silky underneath.

Prothorax longer than broad, outer sides gradually amplified from the anterior angle to past the median part which is slightly rounded, not aculeate, and narrowed from there to the base which is truncate with the posterior angle slightly rounded; anterior yellow macula extending from the third to the eighth interval, posterior one from the third to the seventh *nobile.*

Prothorax hexagonal, median part of the base pedunculate.

Elytra moderately convex *gratiosum.*

Elytra very convex, almost gibbose *Bonvouloiri.*

Prothorax as broad as the base of the elytra, slightly sinuate in the posterior part, base nearly straight from angle to angle . . *pretiosum.*

Prothorax hexagonal, as broad as long, base truncate; elytra gibbose, patches on the elytra very broad *gibbosum.*

Tarsi clothed with a silky pubescence underneath.

Yellow patches on the elytra narrow and consisting of narrow maculae not connected with one another in the intervals.

Outer sides of prothorax extending diagonally from the apex to the median part, which is sharp, and slightly narrowed and deeply sinuate from there to the posterior angle which is very sharp; base broadly predunculate; anterior and posterior yellow maculae narrow and extending on the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth intervals *ornatum.*

Prothorax broader, nearly as broad as the base of the elytra, base pedunculate *difficile.*

Prothorax less hexagonal than in *E. ornatum*, base narrowly pedunculate, two short, elongated yellow maculae on the sixth and eighth intervals respectively in the anterior and posterior part *Rikatlense.*

EUDEMA (CRASPEDOPHORUS) IMPICTUM, Bohem.,

Insect. Caffr., i., p. 124.

C. aequalitas, Thoms., Rev. Zool., 1856, p. 481, pl. 24, fig. 8.

Black, moderately shining; labrum emarginate, epistoma smooth; head roughly punctured, pilose, deeply impressed laterally, the outer sides from the eye to the point of insertion of antennae carinate, eyes very projecting, neck distinct; prothorax covered with

deep, confluent punctures, slightly broader than long, hardly convex on the disk, but with the sides recurved and the margin sharp, sub-hexagonal, but with the median lateral angle somewhat rounded, and the posterior margin slightly incised above the posterior angle which is sharp, base broad, truncate, lateral part briefly diagonal; elytra twice as broad as the prothorax past the median part, and one-third broader at the base which is sloping towards the rounded humeral part, not much convex, deeply and narrowly striate with the intervals convex, moderately carinate, and with a series of duplicate punctures on each side; tarsi densely hairy underneath, the hairs rufescent. Length 22 mm.; width 10 mm.

Hab. Zambezia (Victoria Falls), Mozambique (Lourenço-Marquez, Rikatla, Tembe).

EUDEMA (CRASPEDOPHORUS) ZAMBEZIANUM.

Shape, size, and colouring of *C. impunctus*, but the shape of the prothorax is very different; it is truncate at the apex, the outer sides are amplified in a semicircle from the anterior angle to past the median part, from there deeply sinuated above the posterior angle which is sharp, and the median part of the base is much produced behind, the disk is plane with the outer sides much recurved from the median part to the posterior angle, and the upper side is scrobiculate, and has a moderately dense pubescence; elytra a little less than twice as broad as the prothorax past the median part, and hardly one-third broader at the base, briefly pubescent, striate with the striæ foveate, and the intervals highly carinate, and having on each side a series of smaller foveæ coalescing with the broader ones in the striæ; tarsi spinose underneath. Length 23 mm.; width 10 mm.

Hab. Zambezia (Salisbury).

EUDEMA (EPICOSMUS) NOBILE, Dej.,

Spec. Col., ii., p. 285.

Black, moderately shining; head moderately large, eyes prominent, labrum and epistoma smooth, head and neck very rugose; third joint of antennæ longer than the following two put together; prothorax hexagonal with the median part not acute, very slightly indented in the posterior angle, base truncate, disk plane, very rugose, briefly pubescent, a little depressed laterally behind, outer posterior margins recurved; elytra elongato-ovate with the shoulders well rounded, moderately convex, narrowly punctato-striate, with the intervals moderately convex and closely and deeply pitted, covered with a short black decumbent pubescence, and having on each side two bright yellow patches, a sub-basal one extending from

the outer margin to the third interval and almost transverse, although a little wider on the seventh and eighth intervals, and a supra-apical, subdiagonal one reaching from the third to the eighth interval, with the posterior edge subarcuate; under side closely punctured, thickly pubescent; tarsi very bristly underneath, but not pubescent. Length 17–18 mm.; width 7–7½ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Tsomo, St. John's River), Natal (D'Urban, Maritzburg, Escourt, Newcastle), Transvaal (Potchefstroom).

EUDEMA (EPICOSMUS) GRATIOSUM, Chaud.,
Monogr. Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 1878, p. 122.

Might be mistaken for a very small example of *E. nobile*, but the prothorax is broader in proportion, more hexagonal, and the median part of the base is produced behind, which is not the case in *E. nobile*, the disk is also more deeply rugose; the shape of the elytra and the yellow patches are identical, but the punctures in the striae are broader and deeper. Length 11–13 mm.; width 4–5 mm.

Hab. Zululand (Eshowe), Transvaal (Potchefstroom).

EUDEMA (EPICOSMUS) BONVOULOIRI, Chaud.,
Bull. Mosc., 1861, ii., p. 336.

Black, subopaque; head smooth above the epistoma, and very rugose from there to the base of the neck; outer sides of prothorax diagonal from the apex to two-thirds of the length where the width is equal to the whole length, sloping gradually from there to the posterior angle which is notched, posterior margins recurved, base truncate, disk a little convex in the median part, median groove distinct, punctures broad, deep and confluent, black pubescence short, but dense; elytra ovate, very convex, gibbose from the median to the posterior part, briefly pubescent, striate, with the intervals very convex and deeply punctured, and having on each side two broad yellow patches: a subhumeral subquadrate, one reaching from the outer margin to the third stria and visible also on the epipleura, and a post-median one nearly equally broad, but not quite so transverse, and reaching from the third to the eighth interval. Length 17 mm.; width 7 mm.

Hab. Mozambique (Antioka, Tembe).

EUDEMA (EPICOSMUS), ORNATUM, Bohem.,
Insect. Caffr., i., p. 125.

Black, moderately shining, very briefly pubescent; head narrow, deeply punctured from the epistoma to the neck; prothorax not broader than the neck at the apex, amplified diagonally laterally

to past the median part, sinuated from the lateral post-median angle to the posterior one with the outer margins much recurved, and the median part of the base much produced behind, disk plane, impressed laterally on each side of the posterior part, and covered with broad, deep, confluent punctures; elytra broader than the prothorax at the base, which is subtruncate with the humeral angles slightly rounded, elongated, one-fourth broader past the middle than at the base, hardly convex, punctato-striate, with the intervals convex and punctured, very briefly pubescent, and with a supra-median yellow transverse patch consisting of an elongate spot on the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth intervals, of about the same length, but disconnected in the stria, and a supra-apical one consisting of four similar patches situated on the same intervals, but with the two outer ones shorter than the other two, and even with the one on the eighth interval reduced occasionally to a mere dot; under side closely punctured, densely pubescent; tarsi with a long, brown pubescence beneath. Length 17–18 mm.; width $6\frac{1}{4}$ –7 mm.

Hab. Zambezia (no exact locality).

EUDEMA (EPICOSMUS), DIFFICILE, Chaud.,
Monogr. Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 1878, p. 118.

Shape and size of *E. ornatum*, but the head is shorter and not so narrow, the neck is also shorter; the prothorax is short, one-third broader than long, amplified laterally from the apex to two-thirds of the length, sinuated behind, median part of the base produced behind; shape of the elytra similar to those of *E. ornatum*, but more parallel; the yellow patches are also similar. Length $16\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $6\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab. Zambeze River, teste De Chaud.

EUDEMA (EPICOSMUS) RIKATLENSE.

Black, moderately shining, densely but briefly pubescent; head narrow, deeply and roughly punctured; prothorax not broader than the neck at the apex, gradually rounded from the anterior angle to two-thirds of the length, with the posterior part subdiagonal and slightly sinuate, median part of the base much produced behind, disk plane, and covered with broad, deep, confluent punctures, impressed laterally on each side behind, posterior outer sides raised; elytra elongated, subtruncate at the base which is one-third broader than the prothorax, a little amplified past the median part, very little convex, narrowly punctato-striate with the intervals convex, not much raised and irregularly punctured, very briefly pubescent, and with two small, ante-median oblong yellow patches on each

side, one on the sixth, the other on the eighth interval, the latter slightly nearer the shoulder than the one on the sixth interval, and two supra-apical ones on the same interval, the outer one of which is the smaller of the two and placed a little lower than the one on the sixth interval; tarsi set with dense, bristly pubescence beneath. Length 17–18 mm.; width $6-6\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Mozambique (Rikatla).

The shape of the prothorax is intermediate between that of *E. ornatum*, Bohem., and of *oxygonum*, Chaud., but the shape of the elytra is similar to that of *ornatum* and *difficile*; the four yellow oblong patches on each elytron are very peculiar. Captured near the small lake of Rikatla, not far from the town of Lourenço-Marquez, by the Rev. Junod, to whom I am greatly indebted for the communication of some rare or hitherto undescribed species of Coleoptera found in that locality.

EUDEMA (EPICOSMUS) PRETIOSUM, Chaud.,

Bull. Mosc., 1837, iii., p. 19.

Black, shining, very briefly pubescent; head moderately broad, with neck short, smooth in the anterior part above the epistoma, very rugose laterally and behind; third joint of antennæ a little longer than the two following; prothorax one-third broader than long, nearly twice as broad as the head at the apex, gradually rounded from the anterior angle to long past the median part, posterior one subdiagonal, very slightly sinuate, and with a slight indentation above the posterior angle, base not produced behind, disk very rugose, plane, with the posterior outer sides much recurved; elytra nearly truncate at the base, with the shoulders very slightly rounded, as broad as the prothorax, elongated, parallel, a little convex behind, narrowly punctato-striate with the intervals moderately convex and punctured, and having on each side two bright yellow patches, consisting of five elongated, coalescing yellow patches placed on the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth intervals: in the anterior patch the two lines on the fourth and fifth intervals are shorter than the others, while in the posterior patch, which is narrower than the anterior, the first and second lines, as well as the fifth, are shorter than the other two; tarsi bristly underneath. Length 17 mm.; width $7-7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Rustenburg), Natal (D'Urban).

GEN. ISOTARSUS, Laferté,

Ann. Soc. Ent. France, 1851, p. 217.

Most of the generic characters are identical with *Eudema*, but

the joints of the antennæ from the fourth to the last are broad, compressed, dilated in the inner part and pubescent, while the three basal are glabrous, and the third one as long as the two basal ones; the shape of the head is also very different, being very much elongated in the anterior part, and very highly carinate from over the eye to the outer angle of the base of the epistoma; the labrum is emarginate; tarsi pubescent underneath.

Besides the South African species, two more are recorded from Africa, one from Zanzibar mainland, the other from Abyssinia.

ISOTARSUS SOMMERI, Chaud.,

Bull. Mosc., 1861, ii., p. 394.

I. eximius, Sommer, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, 1852, p. 653, pl. 11, fig. 1.

Black, moderately shining, very briefly pubescent; head very long, labrum deeply emarginate, epistoma smooth, as is also a triangular apical patch of the head, the rest including the apical part of the neck, scrobiculate; prothorax very narrow, one-third longer than broad, hexagonal with the median angles acute, base slightly notched laterally, produced behind; disk slightly convex, deeply scrobiculate; elytra ovate, very convex, almost gibbose, deeply punctato-striate with the intervals raised, carinate and smooth, but with a series of deep and broad lateral punctures, and having on each side eight oblong yellow patches not broader than the interval on which they are respectively placed, and arranged as follows: two sub-basal ones on the eighth and ninth intervals, and coalescing in the stria, and one on the fourth, nearer to the median part than the other two, one on the sixth at about the median part of the disk, two nearly parallel on the fourth and sixth, at the top of the posterior declivity, the outer one the smaller of the two, and two more, a little lower down, on the seventh and eighth, the inner patch the smaller of the two. Length 18 mm.; width $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Mozambique (no exact locality).

GEN. MICROCOSMUS, Chaud.,

Monogr., *loc. cit.*, p. 139.

Mentum shallow, median tooth as long as the outer lobes, broad, subquadrate; ligula broad, paraglossæ free at the tips which curve in slightly, but are not longer than the ligula; last joint of labial palpi fusiform, much swollen in the centre and very acute inwardly, but obliquely truncate outwardly in the female, securiform in the male; antennæ moderately long, pubescent with the exception of the basal joint, third one a little longer than the fourth; prothorax

gradually amplified from the apex to three-fourths of the length, median part of base produced behind; elytra a little broader than the prothorax, subparallel, hardly convex; tarsi slender, the three median ones of the first and second pairs of legs, short, triangular, the anterior ones slightly dilated in the male, last joint not incised.

Microcosmus is also found in Senegambia, the West Coast of Africa, Abyssinia, and in India (Bengal).

Synopsis of Species.

Anterior yellow patch reaching from the outer margin to the third interval, but not reaching the base laterally; posterior patch broad, somewhat ovate, and slightly sinuate on the posterior part *tenuipunctatus*.

Anterior yellow patch reaching the base from the outer margin to the fifth interval, posterior patch narrow, sinuate *lætiusculus*.

Anterior yellow patch reaching the base from the outer margin to the fifth interval, and extending on the disk as far as the second interval, posterior patch broad, sinuate *aurantiacus*.

Anterior yellow patch extending from the eighth to the fourth interval, entirely disconnected from the base, posterior patch narrow, bisinuate *natalensis*.

MICROCOSMUS TENUIPUNCTATUS, Laferté,
Ann. Soc. Ent. France, 1851, p. 221.

Black, moderately shining, briefly but densely pubescent; antennæ palpi, and legs reddish yellow; head deeply punctured; prothorax gradually rounded and amplified from the apex to two-thirds of the length, not much narrowed, but sinuated from there to the posterior angle which projects a little, base truncate with a slight sinuation on the lateral part, disk plane with the posterior outer sides a little raised, deeply punctured, black with the posterior outer sides yellow; elytra a little broader than the prothorax at the base with the shoulders not much rounded, parallel, hardly convex, deeply punctato-striate with the intervals broad, almost plane and densely punctured, black, and having on each side two yellow patches, the first one a subhumeral one, reaches from the edge of the outer margin to the third interval, and is longer on the seventh and eighth intervals, and also the outer margin, than on the sixth, fifth, and fourth, but do not reach the base in the anterior part, while behind they reach a little short of the median part; posterior part obtusely ovate, a little emarginate on the posterior edge, and reaching from the third to the eighth interval. Length $8\frac{1}{2}$ –9 mm.; width $3\frac{1}{2}$ –4 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town, Stellenbosch, Worcester, ? Natal).

MICROCOSMUS LÆTIUSCULUS, Chaud.,
Monogr., *loc. cit.*, p. 143.

Shape, size, colouring, and sculpture similar to *M. tenuipunctatus*; but the head is more densely punctured; on the elytra the patch extends from the edge of the outer margin to the third interval, but is connected with the base from the fifth stria outward; the posterior patch is much narrower, subdiagonal, and extends from the third to the eighth interval. Length $8\frac{1}{4}$ –9 mm.; width $3\frac{1}{4}$ – $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Natal (Newcastle, Tugela River), Lake N'Gami, teste De Chaudoir.

MICROCOSMUS AURANTIACUS, Chaud.,
Monogr., *loc. cit.*, p. 143.

Panagæus latus, Bohem., Insect. Caffr., i., p. 126.

A close ally to the two preceding species. The head and prothorax are as closely punctured as in *M. lætiusculus*, but the elytra are more elongato-ovate, the punctures in the striae deeper, the yellow patches have a redder tinge, the anterior one which reaches the base, as in *M. lætiusculus*, is produced inwardly as far as the second interval, the posterior one is as broad as in *M. tenuipunctatus*, but projects a little more towards the median part on the fifth interval, and extends from the second to the eighth interval. Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

De Chaudoir described this species from one specimen captured near Lake N'Gami. The only one I have seen is an example communicated by Prof. Aurivilius, of the Stockholm Museum, one of Boheman's types, and smaller than De Chaudoir's unique specimen.

MICROCOSMUS NATALENSIS.

Shape, size, and sculpturing of *M. tenuipunctatus*, but more densely pubescent; the anterior yellow patch is quite disconnected from the base and consists of five coalescing elongated longitudinal bands situated on the interval from the fourth to the eighth, longest on the eighth and seventh, half that length on the sixth, while the two on the fifth and fourth are very short; posterior patch narrow, extending also from the fourth to the eighth interval, the band on the fifth extends more towards the median part than the others, but is also shorter behind. Length 8–9 mm.; width $3\frac{3}{4}$ –4 mm.

Hab. Natal (Maritzburg, Frere, D'Urban, Tugela River).

GEN. EPIGRAPHUS, Chaud.,
Monogr., *loc. cit.*, p. 147.

The two species included by De Chaudoir in this genus resemble

a little *Eudema pretiosum*, but they differ from all the *Panagæides* by the shape of the anterior tarsi of the male, the second, third, and fourth joints of which are moderately dilated and cordiform, and the fourth one a little incised, the basal one is triangular and thickly set underneath with hairs, at the end only, while the whole under part of the three following joints is so; the antennæ are slender, hardly longer than the humeral angle of the elytra, first joint cylindrical, glabrous, as long as the third, which is hardly longer than the fourth, the fifth and sixth set with a few short hairs, the others finely pubescent, the eleventh hardly longer than the preceding ones and sharp at the tip; mentum transverse, very little incised, broad at the base, the median tooth wide, hollow; labrum, palpi, mandibles, maxillæ, and legs as in most of the *Epicosmus* without pubescence beneath the tarsi; the posterior episterna longer than broad, abdomen subovate, finely punctured; head small, not longer than broad, not narrowed behind; prothorax broad, transverse, narrowed in front, rounded on the sides, ending in a small tooth in the posterior angles; elytra slightly rectangular, not pedunculate, and with the base sharply truncate, not fused, little convex, and not broader than the prothorax.

This genus is unknown to me, and the diagnosis, as here given, is the translation of that of De Chaudoir. Two species are known, one from the West Coast of Africa, the other from Natal.

EPIGRAPHUS AMPLICOLLIS, Schaum,
Ann. Soc. Ent. France, 1853, p. 438.

Head with moderately dense punctures, smooth in the anterior part; antennæ a little longer than the thorax, and black; prothorax twice as broad as long, almost semicircular, subtruncate in front with the outer sides much rounded at its widest a little past the median part, truncate at the base with the posterior angles denticulate, little convex on the upper side, and closely and roughly punctured, grooved longitudinally in the centre, and impressed on each side of the base; elytra ovate, hardly wider in front than the prothorax, shoulders rounded, outer sides slightly ampliate, little convex, and having on each side nine punctured striæ with intervals closely punctured, and having on each side two short yellow fasciæ, the anterior one extending from the third striæ and the outer margin, the posterior one placed between the third and the eighth striæ; under side and legs deeply punctured. Length $12\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $5\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Hab. Natal.

GEN. DISCHISSUS, Bates,
Geodoph. of Japan, p. 243.

Mentum of *Microcosmus*, last joint of maxillary and labial palpi securiform; prothorax more ampliate in the median part and more narrowed in the posterior; antennæ with the joints a little more slender, the third one longer than the fourth; elytra elongated; legs moderately long, tarsi pubescent underneath, last joint of anterior and intermediate tarsi bilobate, that of the posterior ones incised.

The species included in this genus have a wide range; they occur in Africa (Gaboön, Senegal), Java, Japan, North China, and Hong-Kong.

DISCHISSUS AMENULUS.

Black, moderately shining, densely pubescent, pubescence long; labrum and antennæ reddish yellow; antennæ infusate; head very rugose; prothorax gradually amplified from the apex to the median part, which is rounded, gradually narrowed from there to the posterior angle, which is very acute, lateral part of the base incised, median part broad and projecting behind, disk very rugose, plane with the posterior outer margins slightly recurved and yellowish; elytra elongated, parallel, truncate at the base with the shoulders sloping, broader by one-fourth than the prothorax at its widest, slightly convex, deeply punctato-striate, the punctures very broad and invading the sides of the intervals which are acute and punctured on the tip, the anterior yellow patch, a subhumeral one, extends from the third to the eighth interval, and is longer on the fourth, fifth, and sixth intervals, and the posterior one, which is not so broad, reaches from the third stria to the seventh, and is sub-diagonal, and shorter on the seventh and eighth intervals than on the other three. Length 7-7½ mm.; width 3-3¼ mm.

Hab. Mozambique (Rikatla).

GEN. EUSCHIZOMERUS, Chaud.,
Bull. Mosc., 1850, i., p. 413.

Mentum twice as long as broad, shallow in the median part, median tooth broad, truncate, nearly as high as the lateral lobes, the outer part of which is very sloping; paraglossæ adhering to the ligula and not longer, last joint of maxillary and labial palpi more or less securiform, and very hairy; antennæ moderately slender, hairy with the exception of the basal joint, third joint one-third longer than the fourth; prothorax more or less angular laterally past the median part; elytra elongated or elongato-ovate, striate, metallic, and with no dorsal markings; legs moderately long, tarsi thickly pubescent underneath, fourth joint dilated and deeply lobate.

This genus occurs also in the West Coast of Africa, Malacca, and India (Deccan).

Synopsis of Species.

Prothorax gradually amplified from the apex to a little past the middle, and deeply sinuate from there to the posterior angle; base not produced behind; elytra parallel *elongatus.*

Prothorax almost crescent-shape from the apex to the posterior angle; median part of the base very narrow, much produced behind. *Junodi.*

EUSCHIZOMERUS ELONGATUS, Chaud.,

Bull. Mosc., 1861, ii., p. 354.

Moderately shining, thickly pubescent; head, antennæ, and legs black; prothorax bronze-green; elytra violaceous purple; head very rugose; prothorax also very rugose, amplified subdiagonally from the apical to past the median part, narrowed from there for a very short distance and then deeply sinuate towards the posterior angle which is not acute, base narrow, truncate from angle to angle, posterior outer sides not recurved; elytra nearly twice as broad as the base of the prothorax, elongated, parallel, slightly convex, striate with the intervals moderately plane and deeply and irregularly punctured; wings under the elytra; abdomen piceous. Length $12\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 5 mm.

Hab. Natal (? D'Urban).

EUSCHIZOMERUS JUNODI.

Greenish bronze on the upper part, and very pubescent, darker underneath the basal joint of antennæ and the legs reddish brown, the other joints of the antennæ and also the tarsi fuscous; palpi very securiform; head short, very rugose, but smooth in the median anterior part, covered with dense, broad, deep punctures, outer sides amplified from the apex to the posterior angle, somewhat in the shape of a short, broad crescent, posterior angles recurved, very sharp, basal part much constricted, hardly broader than the apical one, and produced behind; elytra convex, truncate at the base, one-third broader than the prothorax at its widest, oblong, punctato-striate with the punctures, broad and deep, intervals slightly convex and roughly shagreened; wings under the elytra. Length 10– $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $4\frac{1}{2}$ – $4\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Mozambique (Rikatla).

TRIBE CHLÆNIDES.

Antennæ slender, head not narrowed behind into a neck, with one seta over the posterior part of the eye * only, epistoma with or with-

* *Melanodes* is an exception.

out a lateral seta, labrum transverse, truncate or emarginate; mentum broad, emarginate, toothed, with the inner lobes slanting; legs moderately long, the three basal joints of the anterior tarsi of the male dilated and densely spongy underneath, facies elongated.

This tribe may be divided in two groups.

- Each elytron with nine distinct striæ *Chlænini*.
- Each elytron with eight distinct striæ *Oodini*.

CHLÆNINI.

Synopsis of Genera.

- Last joint of palpi not pubescent, nor sharply acuminate at the tip.
- Last joint of palpi, securiform or cylindrical; apical part of the prothorax broader than the head *Chlænius*.
- Last joint of labial palpi pyriform, obliquely truncate; penultimate joint glabrous; prothorax elongato-ovate, not broader than the head *Pleroticus*.
- Last point of labial palpi sub-securiform; prothorax subcylindrical, very little broader than the head of the apex *Zeloticus*.
- Last two joints of palpi very long; prothorax cordate *Ectenognathus*.
- Last joint of palpi pubescent, ovate and very sharp at the tip *Callistomimus*.

GEN. CHLÆNIUS, Bonelli,

Observ. Entom. i., 1809, Tabl. synopt.

Ligula horny, bisetose at the tip, more or less disconnected from the paraglossæ, which are membranaceous, narrow, glabrous, slightly incurved and generally a little longer than the ligula; mandibles hooked, sharp, ciliate inwardly; palpi moderately long, generally moderately slender (*Epomis* and *Rhizotrachelus* excepted), the labial ones as long as the maxillary, the last one sometimes securiform in the male, oftener cylindrical, nearly always truncate, straight, or oblique; mentum deeply emarginate with the median tooth bifid in the South African species and slightly obtuse, the inner lobes diverging in most cases; labrum subtransverse, mostly truncate, seldom emarginate (*C. comes*, *vicinus*, *cyanipes*) or incised in the middle (*C. verecundus*), and with six setigerous punctures; antennæ more or less long, filiform; legs moderately long, tibiæ truncate at the apex, the anterior ones dilated, tarsi subtriangular, the three first joints of the anterior ones in the male more or less dilated and densely spongy beneath, glabrous on the upper part, claws not pectinate; head not narrowed behind, a setigerous puncture on each side of the basal part of the epistoma, and one over the back part of the eye; prothorax either cordate, rounded, or subquadrate, always marginate and with a seta mostly in front of the posterior angle, seldom close to it (*cribricollis*, *similatus*, *quadrisignatus*); elytra more or less elongato-ovate, never very convex.

Synopsis of Species.

Totally black, with the outer sides of the prothorax and sometimes the margin of the elytra cerulean; prothorax elongato-quadrate, narrower than the base of the elytra.

Elytra with a narrow marginal blue edge.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| Prothorax very roughly and closely punctured | <i>Zanzibaricus.</i> |
| Prothorax deeply but not roughly punctured | <i>cæruleolimbatus.</i> |
| Prothorax with scattered punctures | <i>lugens.</i> |
| Prothorax very rugose.. .. . | <i>Dohrni.</i> |

Elytra without a marginal blue edging.

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| Prothorax with a few faint punctures | <i>morio.</i> |
|--|---------------|

(*Rhizotrachelus.*)

Prothorax with the outer sides rounded in the anterior and posterior part, narrower than the elytra at the base, and very rugose.

Type *Chlænius quadrimaculatus.*

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| Elytra with two quadrate yellow patches on each side .. | <i>quadrimaculatus.</i> |
| Elytra with one median patch | <i>sulcatus.</i> |
| Elytra without any patch; prothorax straight laterally .. | <i>immaculatus.</i> |
| Elytra without any patch; prothorax rounded laterally .. | <i>erudelis.</i> |
| Elytra with one posterior transverse yellow patch | <i>myops.</i> |
| Elytra with two posterior yellow longitudinal lines nearly contiguous | <i>Erikssoni.</i> |

(*Vertagus.*)

Prothorax slender.

Prothorax punctulate, as broad as long, more attenuate from the anterior part towards the middle than from the median part to the base, which is narrower than the base of the elytra.

Type *Chlænius Bohemani.*

- | | |
|--|---|
| Dark blue on the upper part; elytra without any dorsal yellow spot | <i>Reichei.</i> |
| Greenish blue, with a small, post-median, ovate, yellow patch on each side | (<i>Bohemani.</i>
<i>fenestratus.</i> |
| Elytra with a broad transverse yellow band reaching from one outer margin to the other | <i>fasciger.</i> |
| Elytra with an oblongo-ovate post-median yellow patch on each side | (<i>perspicillaris.</i>
<i>cribellatus.</i> |
| Elytra with a sinuate pale yellow patch | <i>ovampo.</i> |
| Prothorax nearly as broad as the elytra at the base. | |
| Elytra with a suboblique yellow patch on each side | <i>bipustulatus.</i> |

Prothorax with apex and base equally broad, broadest in the middle, with the outer sides gradually rounded.

Elytra with a yellow margin and a supra-apical yellowish patch.

Type *Chlænius fulvicollis.*

Prothorax red.

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| Elytra with a supra-apical, subquadrate yellow patch on each side | <i>fulvicollis.</i> |
| Elytra with a supra-apical sinuate transverse narrow band | <i>minimus.</i> |
| Prothorax red, with two greenish bands. | |

Type *Chlœnius vitticollis*.

- Elytra with a supra-apical sutural yellow patch *vitticollis*.
- Elytra with the usual supra-apical sutural patch, and also a subhumeral one connected with the outer margin . . . *pulchellus*.
- Elytra with the usual supra-apical sutural patch, and a subhumeral one disconnected from the outer margin . . . *fraternus*.
- Prothorax with a broad, longitudinal black patch; yellow margin of the elytra interrupted in the middle, a post-median dorsal yellow patch on each side and a small sutural apical dot *Kirki*.
- Prothorax dark green or black.
- Elytra without any yellow margin.
- Labrum deeply incised, post-median dorsal yellow patch small, apical patch narrow, extending along the suture.. . *verecundus*.
- Labrum truncate, post-median dorsal patch subquadrate, apical patch extending along the apical margin *quadrisignatus*.
- Elytra without any yellow markings.
- Head coppery; prothorax and elytra black *nitidiceps*.
- Head, prothorax, and elytra green *puberulus*.
- Elytra with a supra-marginal yellow line reaching from the shoulder to the middle, dilated inwardly at the end, three superposed dorsal yellow spots and an apical patch on each side *signatus*.
- Prothorax with the median part not much dilated; apex and base of equal width.
- Elytra with a broad yellow margin dilating inwardly at about the median part.

Type *Chlœnius coscinoderus*.

- Inward dilatation of the median part of the margin broad, an ovate apical yellow patch disconnected from the posterior margin *notabilis*.
- Inward dilatation of the median part of the outer margin broad, a narrow, elongate apical patch connected with the posterior margin *commistus*.
- Median part of the outer margin produced in a very short spur, apical spot very small and coalescing with the posterior margin *coscinoderus*.
- Prothorax cordiform.
- Yellow outer margin without any median inward spur or patch broadening in the posterior part; prothorax with scattered punctures *limbipennis*.
- Prothorax deeply and very closely punctured *cribricollis*.
- Prothorax broad.
- Elytra with a yellow margin.

Type *Chlœnius limbatus*.

- Lateral margin of the elytra reaching the fifth stria . . . *limbatus*.
- Lateral margin of the elytra reaching the fourth stria . . *marginipennis*.
- Lateral margin of the elytra reaching the seventh stria . . *marginicollis*.
- Lateral margin of the elytra reaching the seventh stria, and the posterior margin broad and serrulate on the upper edge *similatus*.
- Prothorax broad, transversal, outer sides hardly rounded.

(Dinodes.)

Elytra bright blue or green, without any yellow margin.

Elytra with intervals plane *fulvipes.*

Elytra with intervals raised *simplex.*

Prothorax narrow, cordiform.

Elytra without yellow margin.

Type *Chlænius cæruleipennis.*

Elytra striate, one series of punctures on each side of the stria *cæruleipennis.*

Elytra striate, one series of punctures on each side of the stria, intervals of elytra closely punctured.. .. . *modestus.*

Elytra with pale yellow margins.

Elytra subparallel, lateral margin broadly dilated on each side of the posterior part *sulcipennis.*

Prothorax globose.

Elytra subovate, with yellow margin *leucoristus.*

Prothorax slender, hardly amplified in the middle, attenuated in front.

Type *Chlænius tenuicollis.*

No yellow margin.. .. . *tenuicollis.*

A yellow margin.

Intervals of elytra plane, smooth, lateral yellow margin reaching the seventh stria *angustatus.*

Intervals of elytra raised, carinate at the tip and closely punctured on each side *consobrinus.*

Intervals of elytra plane, smooth, lateral yellow margin reaching the seventh stria and dilated in the posterior part .. *cylindricollis.*

Prothorax broad, nearly as wide at the apex as at the base, outer sides hardly amplified in the middle.

Type *Chlænius latus.*

Head and prothorax coppery red; elytra with intervals raised.

Elytra without yellow margin.

Elytra black, intervals moderately raised; legs reddish .. *latus.*

Elytra black, intervals much raised, the third, fifth, and seventh broader than the others; legs reddish *hypocritus.*

Elytra with the intervals moderately raised, black, edged with dark blue; legs black *comes.*

Elytra cyaneous; intervals moderately raised; legs black.. *cyanipennis.*

Head, prothorax, and elytra bottle-green; legs red *robustus.*

Elytra with yellow margin.

Prothorax slightly sinuate towards the base.

Elytra with the intervals raised, lateral yellow band reaching the eighth stria { *capicola.*
mendax.

Lateral yellow band reaching.

Prothorax not sinuate laterally towards the base.. .. *lacustris.*

Intervals of elytra plane, lateral band reaching the seventh stria *senegalensis.*

(*Epomis*.)

Bottle-green on the upper part; elytra costate, lateral band reaching the eighth interval	<i>capensis</i> .
Prothorax broader in the anterior than in posterior part, cyaneous on the upper side, no yellow margin	<i>caffer</i> .
Prothorax broad, slightly amplified in the middle.	
Elytra subcostate, with a yellow margin, two yellow patches on each side	<i>Dussaulti</i> .
Prothorax very rugose.	
Prothorax and elytra with a yellow margin, three alternate costæ narrower than the others	<i>costipennis</i> .
Elytra with a posterior yellow margin, intervals equal, roughly shagreened... .. .	<i>mashunus</i> .
Prothorax nearly smooth.	
Prothorax and elytra coppery red; intervals of elytra nearly plane	<i>validicornis</i> .
Prothorax and elytra dark green; intervals of elytra convex	<i>consors</i> .
Prothorax very broad, more or less trapeziform.	
Head, prothorax, and elytra black.	

Type *Chlœnius trapezicollis*.

Intervals of the elytra plane; prothorax punctulate, shagreened... .. .	<i>dichrous</i> .
Intervals of the elytra plane, roughly shagreened	<i>piccus</i> .
Intervals of the elytra costate, costæ punctulate on each side	{ <i>trapezicollis</i> . <i>erythrœnemis</i> .
Prothorax smooth.	
Intervals of the elytra costate, the costæ smooth... ..	<i>natalensis</i> .
Elytra gradually narrowed from the base to the apex, outer sides straight	<i>aculeatus</i> .
Prothorax sinuate laterally towards the base, facies of <i>Systolocranius</i>	<i>Cham</i> .

CHLÆNIUS ZANZIBARICUS, Chaud.,

Plate X., fig. 1.

Coleopt. Novit., 1883, p. 35.

C. (Rhizotrachelus) giganteus, Pér., Trans. S. Afric. Phil. Soc., 1885, iii., p. 79.

Black, moderately shining, extreme outer margin of the prothorax cerulean blue, apical part of the maxillary palpi reddish brown; head very closely and deeply punctured; labrum with a broad round median impression, the punctures broad and irregular; prothorax hardly broader at the apex than at the base, with the outer sides regularly arcuated, not much amplified in the middle, and about as broad as long; elytra elongated, nearly parallel for four-fifths of the length, then suddenly narrowed and produced diagonally towards the suture, very little convex, smooth, with the exception of the broad outer margin more or less covered with a greyish short

pubescence, moderately shining, the extreme edge of the outer margin with a cerulean tinge, hardly convex, narrowly striated with the intervals much raised, subcarinated in the middle and having on each side a series of deep, elongated punctures; under side and legs black, shining; pectus very closely punctured, the punctures setigerous. Length 33 mm.; width 12 mm.

This *Chlænius*, probably the giant of the group, occurs also on the Zanzibar mainland (Bagamoyo).

Hab. Zambezia (Victoria Falls).

CHLÆNIUS CÆRULEOLIMBATUS.

Black, moderately shining; elytra with a faint bluish-black tinge; lateral sides of prothorax and outer margins of the elytra with a moderately broad cerulean band; head closely punctured laterally and behind, the punctures moderately deep, regular, and leaving a frontal space smooth; prothorax not broader at the apex than at the base, and broader than long by one-fifth in the middle, very narrowly grooved in the centre, and covered with moderately deep irregularly arranged punctures; elytra elongated, nearly parallel, hardly convex, moderately shining, narrowly striated, the striae with a series of narrow punctures on each side of the intervals, which are raised and subcarinate at the tip; pectus slightly pilose, cyaneous black; abdomen and legs black, shining.

Allied to the preceding species, but differentiated by the punctures on the prothorax, which are neither so deep nor so broad; the raised intervals on the elytra are not so much raised, and the punctures on each side of the carinae are neither so well defined nor so deep as in *C. Zanzibaricus*. Length 33 mm.; width 12 mm.

Hab. Mozambique (Pungwe River).

CHLÆNIUS LUGENS, Chaud.,

Monogr. Chlen., p. 185; Ann. d. Mus. Gen., viii., 1876.

The description of this species agrees entirely with that of *C. cæruleolimbatus*, but it is only half the size; the head is punctate in the same manner, but there is no median impression on the labrum; the punctures on the prothorax are less densely set, and the outer margin is also cerulean blue; the elytra have the same shape, the intervals are equally raised, but the striae are distinctly punctate, the outer margin has a narrow bluish band, and is somewhat pubescent, while the striae have a few distant very short decumbent greyish-white hairs thicker towards the apex; under side and legs shining. Length 19–20 mm.; width 7 mm.

Hab. Delagoa Bay (Lourenço-Marquez, Rikatla), Ovampoland.

Occurs also on the shores of the White Nile, according to De Chaudoir.

CHLÆNIUS DOHRNI, Bertol.,

Mem. Acad. Bologn., 1857, viii., p. 317, pl. 23, fig. 8.

Black, moderately shining, with the extreme edge of the outer margin of the elytra faintly bluish; the shape is that of *C. cæruleo-limbatus*; the labrum has an elongated basal median groove instead of a round impression; the sculpture on the prothorax is as rough as in *C. Zanzibaricus*, and the intervals of the elytra as well as the striæ are identical with those of *C. cæruleolimbatus*. Length 27–29 mm.; width 10–11 mm.

Hab. Delagoa Bay, Ovampoland; occurs also on the Zanzibar mainland (Bagamoyo).

CHLÆNIUS MORIO, Bohem.,

Vet. Acad. Förh., 1860, p. 11.

Totally black, moderately shining; head not punctulate, nearly smooth; prothorax nearly smooth laterally, with only two irregular series of very shallow punctures on each side of the median groove, and also a few scattered ones along the base; elytra very nearly parallel, finely punctato-striate, with the intervals raised and sharply carinated in the middle, outer margin slightly pubescent and with a well-defined series of punctures reaching from the median part to the outer posterior angle; under side punctulate, shining; legs smooth, shining.

Resembles much *C. lugens*, but not only the punctuation on the head and prothorax is different, but also the latter has not the bluish outer margin, a noticeable feature of *C. lugens*, and the prothorax is also a little more amplified in front than in the last-named species; the costæ on the elytra are also more raised, more opaque, and the puncture on the striæ finer and shallower. Length 21 mm.; width 9 mm.

Hab. N'Gami, teste Bohem.

CHLÆNIUS CRUDELIS.

Black, moderately shining, glabrous; elytra with a faint very dark blue tinge; the three basal joints of antennæ piceous black; head very closely and deeply punctured; prothorax broader than long by one-fourth, broadly ampliate laterally in the middle, and as broad in front as behind; elytra broader than the prothorax at base, slightly ampliate laterally from past the humeral part, narrowly striate with the intervals broad, convex, and the second, third, and fourth on each side narrower, carinate, and smooth at tip, while the others are closely punctured; no trace of yellow patch.

Considerably larger and a little less parallel than its ally, *C.*

sulcatus, and having no yellow markings on the elytra like *C. immaculatus*, but the prothorax is much amplified laterally in the middle, instead of being subtrapezoid, as in the two species alluded to. Length 26 mm.; width $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Zambezia (Mazoe).

CHLÆNIUS QUADRIMACULATUS, Bohem.,

Plate X., fig. 2.

Insect. Caffr., i., p. 133.

Black, moderately shining, hairless; the three basal joints of antennæ slightly rufescent; head very closely punctured; prothorax broader than long by about one-third, a little amplified in the middle, and very slightly broader at the base than in front, covered with very rugose, irregular deep punctures; elytra a little broader than the prothorax, elongated, nearly parallel for three-thirds of the length, narrowly striate with the intervals much raised, carinate at the tip, and roughly but not deeply punctured, while the carinated part is smooth, the third and sixth intervals slightly deflexed above the median part, black, moderately shining with a subquadrate bright yellow patch extending from the third to the sixth stria above the median part of each elytron, and a supra-postical one somewhat elongated extending from the fifth stria to the inner edge of the outer margin; under side hairless, shining, black, with a metallic tinge; legs black. Length 20–21 mm.; width 8– $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Natal (D'Urban), Transvaal (Leydenburg, Rustenburg), Zambezia (Manica).

In one example from Rustenburg the dorsal yellow patches are very narrow.

CHLÆNIUS SULCATUS, Fabric.,

Ent. Syst., iv., Append., p. 443.

C. porcatus, Gory, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, 1833, p. 220.

R. bimaculatus, Bohem., Insect. Caffr., i., p. 135.

Black, moderately shining; the three basal joints of antennæ pale yellow with an inner and an outer streak of black; head closely punctured, rugose; prothorax hardly amplified in the middle, and a little narrower in the anterior than in the posterior part, covered with very deep and broad irregular punctures; elytra a little broader than the prothorax, nearly parallel, narrowly striate with the intervals raised, finely punctured, briefly hairy, with the third, fifth, and seventh more raised than the others, carinate at the top, the carina smooth, black, moderately shining, and having in the median part of the ditch a subquadrate bright yellow patch consisting of two narrow

elongated spots on the fourth and fifth intervals, united by a shorter one on the intervening raised interval, which said spot is sometimes hardly visible; under side and legs black, shining. Length 16–17 mm.; width $6\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Peddie), Natal (Newcastle, D'Urban), Transvaal (Potchefstroom).

Var. IMMACULATUS.

C. immaculatus, Pér., Trans. S. Afric. Phil. Soc., 1885, iii., p. 80.

This variety differs from the type merely in the utter absence of the dorsal yellow patch on the elytra; the three keeled intervals are a little more raised than in *sulcatus*. Length 15 mm.; width 6 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town).

CHLÆNIUS MYOPS, Gory,

Ann. Soc. Ent. France, 1833, p. 213.

C. insignis, Chaud., Ann. Mus. Gen., viii., p. 30.

Var. *C. Erikssoni*, Pér., Trans. S. Afric. Phil. Soc., 1892, vi., p. 18.

Black, briefly pubescent, the two basal joints of the antennæ rufescent; head closely punctured; prothorax very rugose, briefly pubescent, the outer sides much inflated in the middle, and with a faint bluish tinge; elytra a little broader than the prothorax at the base, amplified past the middle where they are about one-fourth broader than at the base, narrowly punctato-striate with the intervals convex but not keeled, and covered with subtransverse, closely-set setigerous punctures, making them appear briefly but thickly pubescent, black with a bluish tinge on the outer margin and having on each side a transverse supra-apical yellowish or yellowish-red patch reaching from the third to the eighth stria, and extending on the sixth interval further in front and behind than on the others; this patch is sometimes reduced to a short line on the fourth interval connected by a mere dot, sometimes wanting altogether, with a longer line on the sixth and a very minute spot on the seventh (it was from this variety that I described *C. Erikssoni*); under side punctulate; abdomen and legs nearly smooth, black. Length 18 mm.; width 7 mm.

Originally discovered in Senegambia; this species has also been captured in Abyssinia; the typical form with the broad macula on the elytra I have recorded from Natal (Maritzburg) only; the variety with two yellow lines (*C. Erikssoni*) is from Ovampoland.